The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4200. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

Reported Arrival of a Scout at Wilmington.

Sherman's Army in Possession of Cheraw, South Carolina.

They are on the Border of North Carolina.

No Battles Except Cavalry Skirmishes.

THE ARMY SUBSISTING OFF THE COUNTRY.

North Carolina to be Invaded Forthwith.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 11.

The *Bulletin* of this city has the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 11.

A letter dated Wilmington, March 6, was received here, to-day, in which it is stated, in positive terms, that a scout from SHERMAN's army had reached Gen. TERRY's headquarters, who left our forces in the occupation of Cheraw, South Carolina, the terminus of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad but a very few miles from North Carolina. Nothing but cavalry skirmishes had taken place. The army had rested for some days, and found very fair subsistence along the route. The advance into North Carolina was a certainty.

This letter adds that on the 1st of March the scout started for Newbern, but learning of the occupation of Wilmington, reached that place much sooner.

The source of this intelligence is perfectly correct.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Negro Pickets on Duty—Deserters Not so Numerous.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, March 9.

Quiet continues in this department, and is likely to do so for some time, so far as any movements are concerned, for the roads are in a very bad condition, owing to the recent heavy rains.

The troops are being drilled daily, and new arms, clothing, &c., issued preparatory to the coming campaign. The reviews held almost daily show that the men are in excellent condition, each command seeming ambitious to surpass the others in appearance and discipline. The Second Division of the Fifth Corps, commanded by Gen. AUGUR, and the First Division of the Second Corps, commanded by Gen. MILES, were reviewed to-day, the former by Gen. WARREN and the latter by Gen. MEADE and Gen. HUMPHREY. Gen. DOYLE, of the British army, was present, and nearly all of the general officers in this army, with their staffs, making the most brilliant display witnessed this season.

The divisions and their Commanders received high commendation from the reviewing officers, and they well deserved it.

Previous to the review a grand musical matinée was given at the camp of the Fiftieth New-York Engineers. The musicians who took part were selected from the various bands in the Sixth Corps, and were under the direction of Capt. R. J. HALSTEAD, of Gen. WRIGHT's Staff.

The quarters of this regiment are superior to those of any other in the army.

Deserters continue to come in, although they are not so numerous as heretofore. About thirty arrived to-day through the lines of the Fifth and Sixth Corps. It is reported that four were shot on their way over.

The First Corps advanced their picket lines a short distance this morning, and it is reported to have found rebel colored troops on the picket line in their front. If this is true, it shows that the rebels have at last adopted the policy of arming their slaves.

Maj.-Gen. ROBINSON, who lost a leg at Spottsylvania, is here on a flying visit to his old command, and the reception he met with to-day from both officers and men was of the heartiest kind, cheer after cheer greeting him as he passed along the line. Few officers in the army stood higher in the affections of their men than Gen. ROBINSON, and his inability to take the field is a severe loss to the service. He returns North to-morrow and carries with him the good wishes of the entire army.

W. D. McGREGOR.

THE RIGHT WING.

Sheridan's Victory Announced—Heavy Picket Firing—More Rainy Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIGHT WING ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, 8 A. M., March 9, 1865.

ANOTHER VICTORY ANNOUNCED.

A semi-official announcement of the recent victory of Gen. SHERIDAN was made to the army yesterday by order of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and was received with the usual demonstrations of gladness. You may rely upon the sincerity of rejoicings at victories in the army; for the soldiers see in these events, not only the nearer approach of the reëstablishment of our national authority over the territory of the seceded States, but the prospect of an earlier release from the service and the privilege of returning to enjoyments of home life.

HEAVY PICKET FIRING.

A portion of the camp was considerably excited, at an early hour yesterday morning, in consequence of heavy picket firing in front of the right of the Sixth Corps. The rebels opened with such apparent vindictive fury, that not a few old campaigners left their bunks and prepared for action with extraordinary quicknes. It turned out, however, to be nothing more than a parting salute from Gen. SHALE's Brigade, of the rebel army, opposite to some twenty-nine of their comrades, who had deserted from them to seek a happier abiding-place under the protecting ægis of the Yankee army. Two or three vollies were fired after them, but none of them were injured. Those who fired certainly had no desire to injure them, for the bullets were plainly heard whirring over localities so distant as to indicate that they must have been fired at an elevation of not less than thirty degrees.

RAINY WEATHER.

We had yesterday a succession of regular old-fashioned April showers, following each other so rapidly, however, as to possess all the disagreeableness of a constant rain. Of course, such weather tends to make the roads sloppy, but the ground is becoming settled and firm, and the water runs off quickly. The most disadvantageous consequence is the swelling of creeks and filling of swamps. The temperature is pleasant, and the grass is already growing finely. It is, in reality, Spring weather, such as you will have in April or May.

DESERTERS COMING AGAIN.

The rainy cloudy weather last night and night before has given deserters from the enemy another opportunity of escaping, and they are not slow to improve it. Sixty-nine were reported at headquarters yesterday.

HENRY H. YOUNG.

THE LEFT WING.

Another Rainstorm—Mud Again the Rule—Foggy Days and Wet Nights, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEFT WING ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, March 9—8 A. M.

MORE RAIN.

Contrary to all expectation, another severe rainstorm favored us with its unwelcome presence yesterday, and we are once again plunged into deep mud, and our roads present the same unvarying scene of slush and muck.

It seems to be our lot to endure at least four days of rain and storm in each week, and until the weather becomes at least proximately settled, it will be useless for any of your readers to look for any active operations in this army.

Although we could not move any great distance without meeting the enemy, and having a desperate battle, still, even for that short distance, it will be necessary to have good roads for our supplies to come up, even if we succeeded in transporting our artillery in safety.

NO NEWS.

Yesterday being so wet and unpleasant, your correspondent did not stir far from camp, but he is sufficiently posted to know that nothing new has transpired of importance in this wing of the army.

PERSONAL.

Brevet Brig.-Gen J. W. HOFFMAN, commanding the Third Brigade in Gen. CRAWFORD's Division of the Fifth Corps, has been mustered out at his own request, and went home yesterday. Gen. HOFFMAN has been in constant service for three years, and during that time has endeared himself to all his comrades, who deeply regret his retirement from the field and active service.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

Gen. GRANT late last night officially communicated the intelligence of Gen. SHERIDAN's victory to the army. Although not as full as at first reported, it is still a victory, and much gratification was evinced. Several reviews ordered yesterday, in the Second Corps, were unavoidably postponed, on account of the wet weather.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS.

Return of Fine Weather—Still More Visitors—Effects of the Storm—Active Repairs Going On—Gen. Robertson Visits His Old Command—Review of the Second Corps, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, March 10—8 A. M.

FINE WEATHER.

After a continuance of over twenty-four hours' constant rain, we again enjoyed a brief spell of clear weather. I say a brief spell, for it is raining again, and has all of last night. Yesterday was quite warm and sultry, and the air made it uncomfortable to even ride round the camp.

We were yesterday again blessed with the pleasant presence of a large number of the fair sex, several of whom rode round the army, seeing the notable localities, and catching a glimpse, now and then, of the rebel works, accompanied by many of the leading Generals. They, no doubt, enjoyed their tour of inspection.

THE LATE STORM.

The effects of the late deluge were plainly visible during my ride round the lines yesterday. Many of the forts and lunettes were severely beaten down by the rain. In a number of instances, I saw the bridge swept away by the torrents that rushed through the different gullies. Corduroy roads suffered considerable, and a great amount of damage could be seen.

REPAIRS.

Fatigue parties were hard at work all day yesterday, and the spade, pick and ax were kept in constant exercise. A number of wagons, piled up with gabions, were sent out from the engineer camp to the different forts requiring repairs. Very little work is now necessary for the roads and fortifications to recover from all the damages the storm inflicted.

GEN. ROBERTSON.

Yesterday Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. ROBERTSON paid a visit to his old command, the Second Division, First Army Corps, now a brigade in the Third Division, Fifth Corps, its numbers having been reduced by the battles and campaigns of last Summer. The General was wounded on the 8th of May, at the battle of Laurel Hill, and lost his leg, and now for the first time returns to the army on a visit. His reception by Gen. BAXTER's brigade was one of sincere welcome, and the men received him with tumultuous cheers. The General was accompanied by a select party of ladies and gentlemen, and he and his friends evidently enjoyed their visit and the attendant ceremonies.

THE NEWS

is of the most flimsy character, for there is actually "no news." It is hard to confess the fact, but truth compels the admission.

PERSONAL.

Maj. JAS. E. CURTIS, late Inspector-General of Gen. EGAN's old brigade in the Second Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in his regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York. Col. CURTIS has for some time been in command of his regiment, and I am glad to notice his well-deserved promotion.

Capt. W. H. GILDER, A. A. G., has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Brevet Maj.-Gen. EGAN, at Washington. Capt. GILDER has for some years been connected with the Second and Third Corps, and leaves a large circle of friends behind him.

REVIEW OF THE SECOND CORPS.

Gen. HUMPHREY took advantage of the brief season of clear sunshine, and a review of his gallant corps took place yesterday. Gen. MEADE was the reviewing officer, and the pageant was witnessed by a large concourse of visitors, including the party of ladies already spoken of. Despite the difficulties in the way of military manœuvres and the mud, the corps appeared to good advantage.

Several deserters are to be executed to-day at City Point, and in the Second and Sixth Army Corps.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

Murder of a Returned Soldier.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, March 11.

This evening, about 6 o'clock, JOHN ESLAY, a returned soldier of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, was killed by JOHN DONELLY, a town pauper, at the store of JOSEPH PINLES, on the corner of Day and Martin streets. There was a dispute about the payment for some liquor, when DONELLY seized a butcher-knife and plunged it through the heart of ESLAY.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich, Saturday, March 11.

The Democratic State Convention met yesterday, but made no nomination in opposition to Judge CHRISTIANCY for Justice of the Supreme Court. EBENEZER WELLS and OLIVER C. COMSTOCK were nominated for Regents of the University.

The Grand Trunk Railroad, etc.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, March 11.

All the regular passenger trains will be resumed on Monday on the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Michigan Central Railroads.

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebel Papers have No War News.

They Expect an Attack on Mobile Very Soon.

Passage of the Bill to Arm the Negroes.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE REBEL CONGRESS

Gen. Sherman and Wade Hampton on Foragers.

Sherman Accuses the Rebels of Murdering His Men.

Bombastic Reply of the Confederate Leader.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

THE LATEST REBEL WAR NEWS.

GEN. GRANT'S LINES.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 9.

All remains quiet along the lines of Gen. GRANT. In fact, for the last week everything has been mudbound, and the rain fell almost incessantly yesterday, which served to make matters decidedly worse in that respect.

It is not probable that Gen. GRANT will attempt any movements until there is a change of weather, and the country and the roads are in a better condition. Our military authorities should be none the less vigilant, however, for he may attempt to advance his lines when least expected.

THE STORIES OF DESERTION—EARLY'S DEFEAT.

The Northern papers continue to report a number of desertions from our lines, and their columns are filled with the stories they tell. GRANT has thought these stories of sufficient importance to telegraph them to Washington, and the whole North catches at them in great exultation. These interesting stories, together with much other interesting matter, will be found in the extracts made elsewhere from Northern papers.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th says: "All still continues quiet on the line about Petersburgh and Richmond. The heavy rains of yesterday have again rendered the ground unfit for the movement of artillery."

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY CONCEALED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 8.

By recent arrivals from the Shenandoah Valley we learn that all was quiet in that quarter.

NOTHING AUTHENTIC FROM SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 8.

SHERMAN.—We have, every day, a fresh installment of rumors in relation to SHERMAN and his movements, but are still without any official or other authentic information on the subject.

OCCUPATION OF SUFFOLK.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 9.

The enemy, on the 1st instant, again occupied Suffolk with 1,500 or 2,000 troops, mostly negroes.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 9.

It is reported that Suffolk was again occupied by the enemy on the 1st instant, with a force of about 1,500 cavalry and a regiment of negroes. They were at the time under marching orders, but it was not known what direction they would take. It is surmised that a raid may be intended by this party in the direction of the Weldon road.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON MOBILE.

MOBILE, Feb. 28, Via CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 7.

Twenty-two steamers and six Mississippi river transports are in the Lower Bay, and a large number of troops are reported on Dauphin Island and Pensacola, indicating an early attack on this city.

WAR MEETING AT TALADEGA.

From the Richmond Whig, March 9.

TALADEGA, Feb. 28, via CHARLOTTE, March 7.

A great mass meeting was held here to-day—the masses are rising. This morning the Hon. A. W. HALL addressed an immense audience in the church for a space of three and a half hours, which called forth the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the people. The audience was dismissed until 3:30 P. M., when they were addressed in a speech of two and a half hours by Capt. BARD, with great effect. The result of these efforts is, that the people here are now united and will prosecute the war vigorously. The whole matter concluded with a grand national air by the ladies.

YANKEE CITIZENS TO BE SENT AWAY.

Sixty-eight of the Yankee citizens held at Castle Thunder were paroled yesterday, preparatory to being sent northward by flag-of-truce steamer this morning, and for whom we are to receive an equal number of our citizens.

THE SITUATION HOPEFUL.

From the Richmond Whig, March 8.

The Charlotte *Bulletin*, of the 1st inst., in an article on the situation, says:

"If the army of Gen. LEE defeated that of GRANT at Spottsylvania and around the Virginia Capital, when the Yankee Commander counted his two hundred and twenty thousand men, and we had less than sixty thousand, why may we not severely punish the two combined Federal armies, whose aggregate will be less than one hundred and fifty thousand. The lines about Richmond are impregnable. The resources of Virginia have been held in reserve. Notwithstanding more than a month has elapsed since the granaries of Georgia and a portion of South Carolina have been cut off, LEE's men still live on full rations, and there is no reason to apprehend that they will fail to enjoy plenty to the end. Under the guidance of Heaven they are more than a match for the wily SHERMAN, and we have never felt more confident, than at the present hour, that he is destined to come to grief.

Let our people then be patient until our arrangements are complete and our plans consummated—day will break at last through the darkest gloom. The mighty reaction that must follow victory will compensate us for all the present reverses, and although bleeding, our country will be found in the arena, wielding, with a spirit unquenched, the sword with which she has so long defended the principles of truth, justice and independence.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24, 1865. [Extract.]

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 46.—XXI.—Leaves of absence will be granted paroled prisoners until their exchange, provided they will report within thirty days in person at Richmond, Va., unless previously notified of their exchange.

XXII.—When the exchange of such soldiers has been declared, those who belong to commands serving north of the southern boundary line of North Carolina and in East Tennessee, will immediately report to them; all others will be temporarily assigned to commands from their own State serving in North Carolina, East Tennessee and Virginia, or they may volunteer in any such command for temporary service, to terminate when they are able to rejoin proper commands.

XXIII.—*As the communications south and west of the southern boundary line of North Carolina are cut off, leaves cannot at this time be granted to soldiers who desire to go beyond that line; but, when the lines of travel are reëstablished, they will not be concluded by this order.*

XXIV.—The Quartermaster's Department will furnish paroled prisoners the transportation indicated by these orders, and will pay them; and as soon as it is possible to furnish it, will also issue them clothing. By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND GEN. HAMPTON.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, Feb. 24, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry Forces, C. S. A.:

GENERAL: It is officially reported to me that our foraging parties are murdered after capture, and labelled "Death to all Foragers." One instance of a Lieutenant and seven men near Chesterville, and another of twenty "near a ravin, 80 rods from the main road," about three miles from Feasterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner.

I hold about 1,000 prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you, but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them simply results in the death of one of your Confederates.

Of course you cannot question my right to forage on the country. It is a war right as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil authorities will supply my requisition, I will forbid all foraging. But I find no civil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions, and therefore must collect directly of the people. I have no doubt this is the occasion of much misbehavior on the part of our men, but I cannot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholesale murder.

Personally, I regret the bitter feelings engendered by this war, but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow and made war inevitable, ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to protect my forager to the extent of life for life.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Feb. 27, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 24th inst. reached me to-day. In it you state that it has been officially reported that your foraging parties were "murdered" after capture, and you go on to say that you had "ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner. That is to say, you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be "murdered."

You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public voice even in your own country, where it seldom dares to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of murder, if your order is carried out.

Before dismissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you that for every soldier of mine "murdered" by you, I shall have executed at once two of yours, giving, in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands.

In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no orders given by me authorize the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that my men killed any of yours except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper they should kill them.

It is a part of the system of thieves whom you designate as foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens whom they have robbed.

To check this inhuman system which is justly execrated by every civilized nation, I have directed my men to shoot down all of your men who are caught burning houses. This order shall remain in force as long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings.

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, Sir, question this right. But there is a right older even than this, and one more inalienable—the right that every man has to defend his home, and to protect those that are dependent upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country who can fire a gun, would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are desolating their land, burning their houses and insulting their women.

You are particular in defining and claiming "war rights." May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city, without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claimed, though in vain, that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare to non-combatants; to fire the dwelling-houses of citizens, after robbing them, and to perpetrate even darker crimes than these—crimes too black to be mentioned?

You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the commission of these offences against humanity and the rules of war. You fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection of private property, you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure. Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses, and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim, regardless of sex or age, but, with all his barbarity, he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In conclusion, I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of," or "murdered," for the terms appear to be synonymous with you, you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter. In the meantime I shall hold fifty-six of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be executed.

I am yours. &c.,

WADE HAMPTON, Lieutenant General.

Official: JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. General.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER QUESTION.

In the rebel Senate, at 12 o'clock, the House bill to increase the military forces of the Confederate States, better known as the Negro Soldier Bill, was taken up and read. The following is the bill:

A BILL TO INCREASE THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, the President be and he is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

SEC. 2. That the General-in-Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

SEC. 3. That while employed in the service the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

SEC. 4. That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary, to be raised from such classes of the population, irrespective of color, in each State, as the proper authorities thereof may determine.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation of the said slaves.

Mr. HUNTER said that as he had been instructed by the Virginia Legislature to vote against his conviction, it was proper that he should give public expression to his opinions. Since his first appearance in public life he had recognized the right of the Legislature to instruct; and upon that body he desired to place the responsibility of the measure should it become a law. Until this morning he had abandoned the idea of publicly expressing his views; but his friends had suggested that justice to himself required that he should do so. He would necessarily have to go over much the same ground as when a kindred measure was recently under discussion in secret session.

When we left the old Government he had thought we had gotten rid forever of the slavery agitation; that we were entering into a new Confederacy of homogeneous States upon the agitation of the slavery question, which had become intolerable under the old Union, was to have no place. *But to his surprise he finds that this Government assumes the power to arm the slaves, which involves also the power of emancipation. To the agitation of this question, the assumption of this power, he dated the origin of the gloom which now overspreads our people.* They knew that if our liberties were to be achieved it was to be done by the hearts and the hands of free men. It also injured us abroad. It was regarded as a confession of despair and an abandonment of the ground upon which we had seceded from the old Union. We had insisted that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery, and upon the coming into power of the party who it was known would assume and exercise that power, we seceded. We had also then contended that whenever the two races were thrown together one must be master and the other slave, and we vindicated ourselves against the accusations of the Abolitionists by asserting that slavery was the best and happiest condition of the negro. Now what does this proposition admit? The right of the central Government to put the slaves into the militia, and to emancipate at least so many as shall be placed in the military service. *It is a clear claim of the central Government to emancipate the slaves.*

If we are right in passing this measure we were wrong in denying to the old Government the right to interfere with the institution of slavery and to emancipate slaves. Besides, if we offer slaves their freedom as a boon we confess that we were insincere, were hypocritical, in asserting that slavery was the best state for the negroes themselves. He had been sincere in declaring that the central Government had no power over the institution of slavery, and that freedom would be no boon to the negro.

He now believed, as he had formerly said in discussion on the same subject, that arming and emancipating the slaves *was an abandonment of this contest*—an abandonment of the grounds upon which it had been undertaken. If this is so who is to answer for the hundreds of thousands of men who had been slain in the war? Who was to answer for them before the bar of Heaven? Not those who had entered into the contest upon principle and adhered to the principle, but those who had abandoned the principle. *Not for all the gold in California would he have put his name to such a measure as this unless obliged to do it by instructions.* As long as he was free to vote from his own convictions nothing could have extorted it from him.

Mr. HUNTER then argued the necessity of freeing the negroes if they were made soldiers. There was something in the human heart and head that tells us it must be so; *when they come out scarred from this conflict they must be free.* If we could make them soldiers, the condition of the soldier being socially equal to any other in society, *we could make them officers, perhaps, to command white men.* Some future ambitious President might use the slaves to seize the liberties of the country and put the white men under his feet. The Government had no power under the Constitution to arm and emancipate the slaves, and the Constitution granted no such great powers by implication.

Mr. Hunter then showed from statistics that no considerable body of negro troops could be raised in the States over which the Government had control, without stripping the country of the labor absolutely necessary to produce food. He thought there was a much better chance of getting the large number of deserters back to the army than of getting the slaves into it. The negro abhorred the profession of a soldier. *The Commandant of Conscripts, with authority to impress twenty thousand slaves, had, between last September and the present time, been able to get but four thousand; and of these, thirty-five hundred had been obtained in Virginia and North Carolina, and five hundred from Alabama.* If he, armed with all the powers of impressment, could not get them as laborers, how will we be able to get them as soldiers? Unless they volunteer they will go to the Yankees; if we depend upon their volunteering, we can't get them, and those we do get will desert to the enemy, who can offer them a better price than we can. The enemy can offer them liberty, clothing, and even farms at our expense. Negroes now were deterred from going to the enemy only by the fear of being put into the army. *If we put them in they would all go over.*

In conclusion, he considered that the measure, when reviewed as to its expediency, was worse than as a question of principle. He was not satisfied that the majority of the army were in favor of the measure. The army had been told that the measure was necessary and they had acquiesced. He did not believe that the heroes of Manassas, Fredericksburgh, and Cold Harbor were holding out their hands to the negroes to come and save them. He did not believe that our troops would fight with that constancy which should inspire troops in the hour of battle, when they knew that their flanks were being held by negroes. He repeated that he would have voted against the bill except for the instructions which put an obligation upon him. He should endeavor to mold the bill so as to carry out the true spirit of these instructions. He believed it would pass, and hoped that it might not have the evil effects he apprehended.

Mr. GRAHAM also opposed the bill. He meant to hold out no threat, but he would say that when Congress adopted such a measure the States would feel called upon to consider whether such an inroad upon the Constitution did not call for additional guards being thrown around that instrument. *He considered the adoption of the measure as almost a virtual abandonment of the principles of the contest.*

Mr. GRAHAM protested against the right of the Virginia Legislature to instruct its Senators after the mature deliberation of the Senate had disposed of the measure, which affected not the State of Virginia alone, but every State between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. Mr. GRAHAM argued at length against the constitutionality and expediency of the measure.

Mr. SEMMES spoke in advocacy of the bill. He advocated it as a necessity. It was better to throw over part of the cargo than to lose the ship and cargo together. It was urged by Gen. LEE, and the consequences which would follow would not be so bad as had been represented. He hoped the bill would be so modified as to conform to the instructions given by the State of Virginia to her Senators.

Mr. ORR opposed the bill.

Mr. BURNETT urged its passage.

The Senate resolved into secret session.

EVENING SESSION—MARCH 7, 1865.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the military force of the Confederate States.

Mr. OLDHAM, of Texas, spoke at length in support of the bill, and of the policy of employing negroes in the army.

Mr. WIGFALL denounced the measure, the Press, the Virginia Legislature, and the President. On the conclusion of his remarks the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1865.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. HUNTER, President pro tem., in the Chair.

Mr. SEMMES, from the Committee on Finance, reported back House bill making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the War Department during the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1864. Passed.

Mr. SEMMES also, from the same committee, reported back House bill making an additional appropriation for the redemption of a temporary loan, made in the year 1861, of sundry banks in the Confederate States, to supply funds to the Treasury. Passed.

Mr. SEMMES also, from the same committee, reported back House bill making additional appropriations for the support of the Government of the Confederate States of America, from Jan. 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865. Passed.

Mr. SEMMES also, from the same committee, reported back House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow specie, to be applied to the redemption and reduction of the currency. Passed.

Mr. SEMMES also, from the same committee, reported back House bill to increase the compensation of tax collectors and assessors in the cities of Richmond and Petersburgh. Passed.

Mr. SEMMES also, from the same committee, reported back House bill to amend an act to establish and organize two bureaus in connection with the agency of the Treasury Department, approved Feb. 17, 1864, and to provide for the more efficient organization of the agency of the Treasury for the trans-Mississippi Department. Passed.

The House resolution fixing the period of adjournment on Wednesday, March 8, was taken up, and the resolution was amended by inserting Saturday, the 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Messrs. VEST, of Missouri, BURNETT, of Kentucky, JOHNSON, of Missouri, and WIGFALL, of Texas, opposed the passage of the resolution.

Mr. BROWN favored its adoption. The business of Congress was to legislate, and when their legislation was completed, it was expected they would adjourn.

On the passage of the resolution, the yeas and nays having been demanded, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnwell, Brown, Graham, Johnson of Georgia, Maxwell, Oldham, Orr, Semmes of Louisiana, Walker, Watson—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Burnett, Caperton, Henry, Hunter, Johnson of Missouri, Simms of Kentucky, Vest, Wigfall—8.

So the resolution was passed.

Mr. HENRY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill supplemental to an act approved March 4, 1865, to authorize the Commanders of reserves in each State to order general courts martial, and to revise the proceedings of courts-martial and military courts. Passed.

Mr. BURNETT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported House bill to provide payment for horses killed or lost in the service of the Confederate States. Passed.

The bill to increase the military force of the Confederate States was taken up.

Mr. CAPERTON, of Virginia, offered the following amendment, to come in at the end of the fourth section of the bill:

Provided, That no more than twenty-five per cent. of the male slaves, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in any State, shall be called for, under the provisions of this this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then passed by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Burnett, Caperton, Henry, Hunter, Oldham, Semmes of Louisiana, Simms of Kentucky, Watson—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnwell, Graham, Johnson of Georgia, Johnson of Missouri, Maxwell, Orr, West, Wigfall—8.

On motion of Mr. GRAHAM, the Senate resolved into executive session.

The following is the bill to place negroes in the army, as it passed the Senate:

A bill to Increase the Military Force of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact: That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the right to possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, the President be and he is here authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

SEC. 2. That the General-in-Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

SEC. 3. That while employed in the service, the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

SEC. 4. That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully, and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or as many thereof as the President may deem necessary to be raised from such classes of the population, irrespective of color, in each State, as the proper authorities thereof may determine: *Provided*, that no more than 25 per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of 18 and 45 in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation which the said slaves shall bear toward their owners, except by the consent of the owners and of the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BILL REPEALING EXEMPTIONS AND DETAILS—THE FIFTEEN NEGRO CLAUSE REPEALED.

In the rebel House, March 7, Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill "to diminish the number of exemptions and details," reported that they had agreed to recommend to their respective Houses:

1. That the House recede from its disagreement to the first, third, fourth and fifth amendments of the Senate, and agree to the same.

2. That the House recede from its disagreement to the second amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same, with an amendment, to wit: After "laborers," insert "employed in the nitre and mining bureau in localities where slave labor cannot safely be employed."

3. That the House recede from his disagreement to the sixth amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with the following amendment, to wit: Strike out all of the amendment after the word "employed," in lines four and five, and that the Senate agree to the same as amended.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill was passed. The bill has now passed both the Senate and House, and only awaits the President's signature, which it will undoubtedly receive, to become a law. As there are thousands who will be affected by this bill and forced into the service, we append a copy of it:

A Bill to diminish the number of exemptions and details.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved February 17, 1864, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there were at specified times fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed; and said persons shall be liable to military service upon the expiration of the time for which they secured exemption by reason of having executed bonds for one year from date thereof: Provided, That exemptions of persons over forty-five years of age may be granted under the provisions of the act aforesaid.

SEC. 2. No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President or Secretary of War by virtue of said act, except of persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons as unable to perform active service in the field, persons over the age of forty years, and of laborers employed in the nitre and mining bureau in localities where slave labor cannot with safety be employed; artisans, mechanics, and persons of scientific skill, employed by or working for the Confederate or State Government, and shown by proper testimony to be such laborers, artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill: and, with the same exceptions, all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, are hereby revoked.

SEC. 3. That all skilled artisans and mechanics who are engaged in the employment of the Government of the Confederate States, are hereby exempt from all military service during the time they are so employed.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

The Speaker laid before the House patriotic resolutions adopted by the Forty-fourth Regiment Virginia Infantry, and Seventeenth Virginia Artillery. Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. BLANFORD, the House resolved itself into select session, and after some time spent therein, resolved itself into open session.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Virginia, from the Select Committee of Impressments, reported a bill to amend an act entitled an act providing for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property informally impressed for the use of the army, approved June 14, 1864.

Mr. HANLY, of Arkansas, moved to amend by inserting in the second section after the word "actually" the words "and necessarily," which was agreed to.

Mr. WICKHAM, of Virginia, submitted the following amendment:

Add at the end the following, as an independent section:

"The said commissioners shall also receive and take proof in relation to how the fuel and materials taken or informally impressed in like manner as is provided in the case of forage, &c., in the act of which this is an amendment."

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Virginia, from the Special Committee on Impressment, to whom was referred a bill relative to the impressment of slaves, reported back the same, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The bill was considered and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a Senate bill for the relief of maimed soldiers.

The bill was considered and passed.

The Speaker laid, before the House a resolution upon the subject of adjournment, which had been returned from the Senate with the following amendments:

1. Insert after "Houses" in line four, the words "sine die."

2. Strike out "Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock," and insert "Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M."

The first amendment of the Senate was agreed to.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Virginia, moved that the further consideration of the resolutions and amendments be had in secret session, which was agreed to.

[NOTE.—It was understood that the resolution was finally passed, fixing next Saturday as the day of adjournment.—REP.]

The Speaker laid before the House the bill to increase the military force of the Confederate States, which had been returned from the Senate with an amendment.

The bill was made the special order for to-morrow (to-day.)

On motion of Mr. BLANFORD the House resolved itself into secret session, and, having spent some time therein, adjourned.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

PASSAGE BY THE SENATE OF THE NEGRO SOLDIER BILL.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 9.

Both Houses of Congress agreed yesterday to adjourn next Saturday. The business of the session is pretty well closed up. The only important bill now pending is the one putting negroes in the army, which was passed in the Senate by one majority. The bill was slightly amended in the Senate, and necessarily goes back to the House for concurrence. The amendment not being material, it is supposed the bill will pass the House without difficulty, and probably to-day. Congress will have been in session one hundred and five days next Saturday.

The *Examiner*, speaking of the Virginia Legislature and Congress, says: It is now supposed that the Legislature of Virginia will be left with a quorum after to-day. Several important financial bills have been lost already for want of a constitutional majority to pass them, as many members having obtained leave of absence, or ran away upon the heel of

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

INSANITY IN AMERICA.

Change in the System of Relief for the Insane by the Boards of Charity in European States—Recent Decisions of the French Government—Conditions of Existence for Free-Air Colonies.

FIFTH LETTER.

Hon. H. J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR: For many years the administration of the *Assistance Publique* in France had been occupied with the solution of a complicated problem. It was asked how it should be possible to extend the public bounty to the whole number of increasing cases of insanity amongst the poor. The plan was, at the same time, to avoid the erection of large buildings, as being always found insufficient, in point of size, for the demand of admission. But it was meanwhile ascertained that a strong opposition existed against any change of the ordinary system. Every body concerned with State asylums spoke of enlarging wards, building new ones, &c. Some thought it desirable to have farms in the neighborhood, in which inoffensive patients could be kept as laborers; others advised the economical employment of steam to perform cooking, washing, heating, &c., combined with workshops and factories. But no superintendent or *medecin directeur* came forward to propose any new plan which would afford the effectual relief to be found in medical institutions. Still, they had the example of the advantageous disposal of orphans and old, indigent people to be cared for in the country, instead of in poor-houses, and also the renowned colony of Gheel, where the elements of air and liberty give the best results. In the French capital, there is a celebrated society called *Medico-Psychologique*, which represents our association of superintendents of asylums for lunatics, but differs from the latter in this important point, that the French association admits as members, and even respectfully requests the presence of the greatest savans of the Institute, judges, barristers and philosophers. Now, this learned body declared that the scheme of a free air colony was utterly incompatible with French manners, and impossible to be carried out in any part of that great Empire. But from that time, in books, pamphlets and newspapers, the question was submitted to the public. It was discussed in scientific bodies, and finally several provincial legislatures resolved, in September last, to send back to their homes patients that had until then been kept in prison-like confinement. By this arrangement, patients who have a home will receive an annual subsidy of two hundred francs; those who have not, will be placed as boarders in farmers' families. In fact, this ordinance amounts to almost an entire abolition of asylums for close confinement. Unhappily, this decision of the French authorities, approved by the Central Government, is not based on the experience afforded by Gheel. The Belgian system has proved, first, that it is useless to attempt the erection of asylums sufficiently large or numerous to keep an insane population, the bulk of which is incurable, from neglect or imperfect treatment. It would be as easy to attempt to stop the flow of a river, by damming it up where it enters the sea!

Now, on the contrary, the village of Gheel can admit, if necessary, any number of insane persons, supposing even that several hundred were to be harbored on the same day, for there are two thousand families who have charge of about one thousand insane. Vacancies are necessarily numerous, and if they were to be filled up unexpectedly, many families would readily receive three and four patients. Now in England, the huge and monstrous buildings of Colney Hatch and Hanwell are good instances of the complete failure of this system of curative treatment. The Belgian system is based on the family care of an insane patient, but does not admit the parental one as advisable, because the first condition of cure is, that the insane be separated from all associations, ideas or habits, amidst which, or out of which the malady arose. The French system of sending the patients home involves a great error, not only for the above reason but because any possible family taint of insanity, eccentricity or idiotism, becomes in that case an obstacle to moral treatment.

Asylums as they are constituted are not necessarily medical institutions, and so long as they are considered as houses of refuge by the mass of the people, so long the aversion will be kept up against what are unfortunately considered *Lunatic prisons*. The conditions of success might be summed up in a few words, as a guide for a good colony of keepers of insane poor in the United States.

1st. Sufficient ground to erect 200 farms of 20 acres each, and 400 cottages with 10 acres each, central buildings for an infirmary, chapels and storehouses. The qualifications of a keeper should be, moral and religious conduct, extreme kindness and forbearance toward the patients, cleanliness and activity. The keeper should be married and possess a small capital for the business of vegetable gardener or farmer. The house and land rent should be free, and the board of patients be paid according to an annual agreement.

2d. A sufficient staff of responsible medical officers under the direction of a superintendent, and the inspectors of commissioners in lunacy should have the moral and medical direction of the colony.

Of course, such an institution to be perfect, would require several years, for this reason, that first of all keepers should be instructed in the infirmary, and gradually sent to their cottages with patients.

We have seen that justice, kind treatment, and charity are powerful agents for the restoration of the insane. Experience has shown that the exercise of justice toward a person who has partially, or even wholly, lost his reason, is almost invariably sufficient to check symptoms of violence in the worst cases. Even women and children, by their kind words, and natural tenderness, and gentle demeanor, have won the confidence of the insane, and calmed the wild passions that violence might have fanned into fury and desperate strife.

Now, why should we not wipe out the stain of our poor-houses? Policy and economy prompt a better treatment; for it would be changing unproductive hands into happy laborers and artisans. Why should we not declare that not only an insane person is not a criminal, but that he must not be treated as the worst of all prisoners? If we could hear those appeals for liberty, food, and covering; if we could see those wretched, pale skeletons, worn out by wants of every kind, thousands would rise for their rescue. They can be relieved, but especialy by the free-air treatment and such a plan is the more desirable because freedom and kindness are the best and cheapest of all curatives.

Let us consider for a moment how the influence of participating in the life, in the interests and occupations of a family would act on the insane poor who, until now are considered as wild and ferocious animals kept in filthy dens. At first, they would be stupefied by their own happiness; but soon from agitated maniacs or wild, demented patients, they would become as at Gheel, the most tractable patients, useful helps, or inoffensive family boarders. It is easy to account for the general relaxation of nervous irritation, or gradual recovery from nervous exhaustion of the ill-treated insane. Placed in different circumstances, the diversion would operate on the cause or paroxisms of fury or profound depression, and soon the soothing influence of moral forces might conduce to health. *Free-air* calms all irritation and excitement better than cells, medicines, or isolation. *Free-labor* has reduced the most inveterate melancholies—*free-air* has called forth the smile and given happiness to the idiot. *Freedom in the fields*, is, for the convalescents the balm that heals the sorrows and wounds of past troubles, and at the same time dispels the natural fears and suspicions entertained by the friends of those who are kept in close confinement. Under this system, cases of ill-treatment and conspiracy would be impossible. The enemies of this system have argued from the possible abuse of these advantages, but with no effect—they have objected that the bad propensities of some individuals might endanger free patients, but all the difficulties disappear before well regulated institutions.

Such are the benefits that many physicians try to confer on humanity. The reform of jails and asylums, which originated in 1792, is not yet completed. Belgium has the lead of the actual movement. Gheel is the greatest honor to that country, and so are the honest, forbearing and kind inhabitants of that village the best keepers of the world, for this reason, that in elevation and devotion they have surpassed the laws that protect the insane. It has been often asked if we could attract a few of them amongst us. Nothing more easy; we have lived with them, studied their special qualities and seen the result of their doings; some of the best might here form the foundation of an establishment that would reflect honor on the country.

After the first cost of establishing "free air" colonies, the expense of keeping them up would not exceed the cost of maintaining the insane in our present poorhouses and asylums; while the good influence brought to bear on the afflicted by the change of treatment and the beneficial results that would follow it, would be incalculable.

Respectfully yours, DR. J. PARIGOT.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Arrival of 3,000 more Union Prisoners—Nine Government Transports Landing their Passengers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 10, 1865.

We have nine more Government transports here to-day, and already some of them are discharging their passengers, under direction of Dr. VANDERKIEF, U. S. A., Surgeon in charge. Something over 3,000 men are on board these vessels, and many of them in much worse condition than those I have before noticed. I will forward their names as soon as they are registered.

The following are the names of the enlisted men who arrived by the steamers *Fairbanks*, *Utopia*, *Thames* and *Cumberland*. These are generally quite healthy—have all received new clothing, and will be furloughed in a few days. Four Commissaries of Subsistence are here, with their clerks, actively engaged in paying their commutation for rations, and forwarding them home.

Names of Enlisted Men Exchanged.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 7, 1865.

The steamer *Gen. Lyon* has just arrived at Annapolis from Wilmington, N. C., with about five hundred more Union officers and a few enlisted men recently exchanged. They seem to be generally in good health and in excellent spirits, glad to be again under the stars and stripes. As they came from the ship, they presented a singularly tattered and piebald appearance, bordering very closely on the ridiculous, if we could forget that their rags and scanty clothing are badges of their long and grievous sufferings in the Southern prisons. They have generally been furnished with shoes at Wilmington, but are in all other respects just as they came from the prison pens of the South. I will furnish you a correct list of their names to-morrow, and also a completed list of those arrived on Sunday.

Below I give you the names of the balance of the enlisted men by Sunday's transports, as follows:

Jno Haselbaker, 36th Ind.
Wm H Benson, 101st Ind.
Geo M Berhwell, 12th Ind.
Allen Jewell, 7th Ind.
Jno Haehl, 32d Ind.
Vincent Brown, 93d Ind.
Corp Geo W Polley, 93d Ind.
Jas Coffman, 93d Ind.
Jno Geasbast, 93d Ind.
Edward Fender, 93d Ind.
Chas H Dean, 38th Ind.
Jacob Kumple, 53d Ind.
Andrew J Thomas, 2d Ind Cavalry.
Solomon Allen, 5th Ind Cav.
Edgar Rathbun, 5th Ind Cav.
Elijah Stevens, 5th Ind Cav.
Ellis J Duberry, 5th Ind Cavalry.
Daniel Hickman, 5th Ind Cavalry.
Corp Andrew J Canble, 5th Indiana Cavalry.
John Kalian, 5th Ind Cav.
Joseph Bauch, 16th Ill Cav
Wm M Morse, 7th Ill Cav.
Henry Kathars, 7th Ill Cav.
Henry Weaber, 14th Ill Cav.
Wm J Welch, 14th Ill Cav.
Geo Waffle, 14th Ill Cav.
Jeremiah Arnold, 14th Illinois Cavalry.
Fredk Guelker, 14th Ill Cav.
Edward Bailey, 14th Ill Cav.
Theo Denison, 14th Ill Cav.
Bernard Rese, 14th Ill Cav.
Morgan Dick, 14th Ill Cav.
Thos Crinigan, 14th Ill Cav.
Thos J Hoover, 14th Ill Cav.
Patk Welch, 16th Ill Cav.
Eli Simpson, 7th Ill M I.
Jas A Tebay, 7th Ill M I.
Patrick Maginn, 49th N Y.
Warren P Smith, 121st N Y.
Irvin J Sanderson, 121st NY.
John Conklin, 121st N Y.
Geo McCovert, 121st N Y.
John Tillson, 119th N Y.
James A Clair, 60th N Y.
Corp Chas Sheppard, 90th N Y.
James Barnes, 95th N Y.
John Bush, 88th N Y.
Corp Wm Owens, 148th NY.
Sergt John D Hoster, 148th N Y.
Sylvester Axtell, 151st N Y.
Stephen Lanning, 143d NY.
Wm Crook, 98th N Y.
Richard Williams, 56th NY.
Carson Redfield, 69th N Y.
Wm Telly, 68th N Y.
Louis Coiteux, 47th N Y.
Sergt Charles T Jones, 146th N Y.
Homer Lowell, 117th N Y.
Joseph Geiser, 29th N Y.
Edgar Hann, 115th N Y.
Geo W Newton, 89th N Y.
Sergt John B Geiser, 52d NY
John Smith, 7th N Y H Art.
Charles March, 87th Pa H Art.
Charles A Grass, 83d Pa H Art.
Wm Anderson, 26th Pa.
Henry Pryor, 56th Pa.
Charles Shafer, 150th Pa.
Corpl F Culburson, 54th Pa.
John W Kerr, 19th Pa.
Reuben Rader, 47th Pa.
John Fitzgerald, 19th Mass.
Sergt Chaarles Beeker, 19th Mass.
Corp Geo C Phillips, 10th Mass
John Maley, 19th Mass.
W S Towle, 37th Mass.
Cornelius Gallagher, Jr, 20th Mass.
James Fowler, 20th Mass.
John Bryson, 34th Mass.
John Cummings, 34th Mass.
Jos Eaton, 23d Mass
Chas Calnean, 2d Heavy Artillery.
James O'Connor, 2d H A.
David Beaudette, 2d H A.
Edward Welsh, 2d H A.
Dennis Crowley, 2d H A.
Thos Fitzpatrick, 2d H A.
John Moloney, 2d H A.
Patrick Callan, 2d H A.
Chas H. Varrell, 2d H A.
Jos Flinn, 5th N Y H A.
Corp James Lowe, 2d N J.
Thomas Sanders, 2d N J.
Thos Carey, 2d N J.
Sergt Geo G Lantz, 2d N J.
Sergt Maj Geo D Troth, 1st N J.
John Leetser, 1st N J.
Corp Edwd C Bonnell, 1st N J.
Sergt Saml J Rixon, 1st NJ.
Wm Oliver, 33d N J.
John Gardner, 33d N J.
Henry Bogar, 10th N J.
Jacob Kessner, 8th N J.
Geo Eger, 8th N J.
Sergt John H Fatlay, 9th N J.
Henry J Ball, 9th N J.
George Beatty, 9th N J.
Patrick Conren, 4th N J.
Isaac R Dernier, 15th N J.
Thos Sullivan, 4th Ky.
Madison Slatten Cox, 4th Ky.
Patrick Griffin, 4th Ky.
John H Evans, 4th Ky.
Wm Tolson, 7th Ky Cav.
Sergt Jno W Scruggs, 3d Tenn.
Jas M Nuchols, 13th Tenn Cav.
David Robinson, 7th Tenn Cav.
Jas Lillard, 11th Tenn Cav.
Isaac Taylor, 4th Tenn Cav.
Jas Keener, 4th Tenn Cav.
Wm F Seagle, 4th Tenn Cav
Henry C Williams, 4th Tenn Cav.
Washington Wisick, 100th Ohio.
John C Shaw, 90th Ohio.
Norman Woodworth, 76th Ohio.
Chas E Sivers, 76th Ohio.
E J McCormick, 31st Ohio.
Wm H Brown, 31st Ohio.
Andrew P McKanky, 21st Ohio.
Henry Wiley, 21st Ohio.
Abram M Smith, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
John B McCready, McLaughlin's Squadron Cav.
Thos Perry.
Albert Wirckoff, 7th Ohio.
John S Banks, 3d Ohio Cav.
John Estep, 75th Ohio.
Silas D Allen, 75th Ohio.
Job Clark, 75th Ohio.
John W Sullivan, 2d Ky.
Jas Finch, 5th Ind Cav.
Corp Jno Goram, 5th Ind Cavalry.
Corp Jno Duncan, 5th Ind Cavalry.
J M Johnson, 5th Ind Cav.
Docton Terpin, 5th Ind Cav.
Edward Brunow, 6th Ind Cavalry.
Jas Niccum, 4th Ind Cav.
Sergt Thos J Updike, 7th Indiana Cavalry.
Mason Turk, 9th Ind.
Philip Wickle, 24th Ind Light Artillery.
Sergt Jas H Dayman, 21st Massachusetts.
1st Sergt M M Collis, 21st Massachusetts.
Sergt Chas C Muzzy, 21st Massachusetts.
1st Sergt Sam'l Orcoll, 75th Illinois.
Wm Graydon, 113th Ill.
Corp Thos J Carpenter, 7th Illinois Mounted Infantry.
John R Campbell, 7th Ill MI.
Benj L Hesaett, 7th Ill M I.
Luther Weekly, 7th Ill M I.
Fredk Sheck, 7th Ill M I.
Sergt Robt Mitchell, 7th Illinois Mounted Infantry.
Corp Wm Nierstath, 7th Illinois Mounted Infantry.
Wm F Graham, 7th Ill M L
Geo Parker, 7th Ill M I.
Saml Mitchell, 7th Ill M I.
Robt Adkins, 123d Ill M I.
Wm T Shaver, 123d Ill M I.
Floyd Gay, 92d Ill M I.
Henry H McMillan, 92d Illinois Mounted Infantry.
Geo Sherman, 145th Pa.
Daniel Doyle, 2d Md Cav.
Michael Doyle, 16th Me.
Thos Patton, 3d Me.
Sergt Albis Hubbard, 3d Me.
Chas Parker, 4th Me.
E Sidlinger, 19th Me.
Chas Sears, 7th N H.
Chauncey S Fair, 14th N H.
Perley B Rand 4th N H.
Sergt Peter O'Brien, 4th NH.
Richard Young, 4th N H.
Edward O H M, 4th N H.
Sergt Trueman D Nason, 17th Vt.
Sergt S A Mallory, 4th Vt.
Sergt Julius S. Marvin, 5th Vt.
Franklin Oaks, 4th Vt.
Chas Romney, 4th Vt.
Henry P Chase, 9th Vt.
Uriel Lemon, 1st Vt.
Henry Provost, 1st Vt.
Levi Taft, 1st Vt.
Hugh Lynch, 11th Mass.
Martin Welsh, 15th Mass.
Daniel Leary, 23d Mass.
Patrick Farley, 12th Mass.
John Toomy, 18th Mass.
David Merchar, 18th Mass.
James B Snow, 18th Mass.
John Foster, 18th Mass.
Gilbert Sherman, 18th Mass.
David S Dean, 7th Mass.
Godfrey Lovely, 25th Mass.
John Cashen, 25th Mass.
Geo W Philips, 25th Mass.
Frank Alger, 40th Mass.
Corp Chas E Brayman, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Wm Carter, 2d H A.
M H Goldsmith, 1st H A.
Corp Nathl Budd, 1st H A.
Wm Ward, 1st H A.
Patrick Hughes, 1st H A.
Richard Knott, 1st H A.
Bernard Featherstone, 1st Heavy Artillery.
John Kitlock, 1st Mass Cavalry.
Sergt Gavette Holcomb, 16th Conn.
Michael Tracy, 16th Conn.
Corp Nelson St. Clair, 5th New-York.
Sergt Adam B Simmons, 5th Ind Cav.
Sergt Wm H St John, 5th Ind Cav.
Sergt Wm K Hulland, 5th Ind Cav.
Wm L Roads, 2d N J Cav.
John Powers, 1st Del.
James Stafford, 2d Md.
James Conner, 2d Md.
Samuel Gant, 8th Md.
Chas Fillmore, 9th Md.
Wm Masters, 6th Md.
Warner Miller, 1st Md P H B.
Geo D Steadman, 2d Md Cav.
Sylvester Brewer, 140th NY.
Corp Arannah Mosely, 140th N Y.
Corp John O Day, 140th NY.
Corp James Sweeny, 131st N Y.
Corp Charles Dueman, 120th N Y.
Sergt John Rider, 120th NY.
Benj Bowen, 100th N Y.
Joseph Cowes, 51st N Y.
H Coward, 7th Tenn Cav.
Jno Bridges, 4th Tenn Cav.
David H Louks, 1st Tenn Cav.
Jno West, 2d Tenn.
Wm Blankenship, 1st Tenn.
L J Eckler Farr, 6th Mich Cav.
Sergt Chas Dagel, 9th Mich Cav.
Sergt Henry Lager, 8th Mich Cav.
Sergt Jessie B Drake, 9th Ind.
Harrison G Berry, 53d Ind.
Jno Mitchell, 53d Ind.
Jno T Spacey, 52d Ind.
Jno Hazelbaken.
Joshua S Wilkinson, 15th Virginia.
Corp John F Beale 5th Ky.
John Peterson, 5th Ky.
Jas Vaheey, 11th Ky Cav.
G W Pattesson, 11th Ky Cavalry.
Thos D Demarel, 11th Ky Cavalry.
David Devers, 2d Ky Cav.
Wm D Pauley, 2d Ky Cav.
Henry Williams, 2d Ky Cav.
Sergt Hanyston Brinkley, 2d Ky Cavalry.
John J Spau, 1st Ky Cav.
Corp Geo A Gilbert, 4th Ky.
Wm F Poultor 4th Ky.
Jas P Anderson, 4th Ky.
John J Cooper, 4th Ky.
Jas Strange, 4th Ky.
Wm L Long, 4th Ky.
Jas Patterson, 4th Ky.
Corp Melville Porter, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
Geo F Taylor, 41st Illinois.
Daniel H Detoner, 48th Ill.
Marshal Vandergrist, 15th Virginia.
Chs Willis, 5th Virginia.
Wm H H Edwards, Jr, 70th Ohio.
Phillips Handrehan, 70th Ohio.
Levi Rowland, 52d Ohio.
Wm W Chulep, 52d Ohio.
Alonzo Fuller, 52d Ohio.
Sergt Sidney K Dwight, 72d Ohio
Corp John Werner, 72d Ohio.
August Mulchi, 72d Ohio.
Henry Stoll, 72d Ohio.
James Bender, 4th Ohio.
Wm Rose, 95th Ohio.
Eli Danison, 95th Ohio.
T W Edwards, 95th Ohio.
David Webb, 38th Ohio.
John H Bodin, 21st Ill.
Patrick Kennedy, 21st Ill.
Corp Thos Blanchard, 21st Ill.
Alfred S Wood, 21st Ill.
Wm H Gilbert, 19th Ill.
Corp John C Robinson, 78th Ill.
Henry C Mayfield, 78th Ill.
Chas Plowman, 78th Ill.
Myron F Brown, 96th Ill.
Sergt Mich'l Devlin, 96th Ill.
E J Burns, 17th Iowa.
Thos J Barber, 9th Iowa.
Sergt Albert H Welsh, 8th Iowa Cavalry.
Corp Cyrus E Hunter, 8th Iowa Cavalry.
Corp Wm D Kinser, 8th Iowa Cavalry.
Christian Ingle, 72d Ohio.
Joseph Pugh, 2d Ky Cav.
Sergt John Smith, 1st Wis Cavalry.
John Haughy, 46th Illinois.
Joseph Romic, 1st Virginia.
Felty Brightenbeck, 75th Ohio.
1st Sergt John McNallis, 75th Ohio.
Corp Tillman Horn, 75th Ohio
Sergt Isaac M Lane, 75th Ohio.
Wm Roberts, 75th Ohio.
Edward P Gould, 7th Ohio Cavalry.
Martin Fay, 7th Ohio Cav.
Sergt-Maj Calvin S Kindle, 3d Ohio Cav.
Geo W Earl, 9th Ohio Cav.
M B Postlethwaite, 60th Ohio.
Jacob Berkheimer, 54th Ohio
J P Rabenstein, 6th Ohio.
Jacob Leopard, 64th Ohio.
Wm Draper, 70th Ohio.
Andrew Glenn, 14th Ohio.
Wm L Comstock, 13th Iowa.
Samuel Thmpson, 8th Iowa Cavalry.
L P Peterson, 112th Ill.
Corp Henry F Hovey, 15th Illinois.
Davis E Ullery, 20th Ill.
Lewis Thompson, 20th Ill.
Geo Forbes, 20th Ill.
Marvin Robinson, 20th Ill.
Wm Todd, 20th Ill.
Augustus Agert, 20th Ill.
Wm J Reed, 102d Ill.
John Walker, 102d Ill.
Isaac Demaranville, 93d Ill.
Clark J Bow, 93d Ill.
John McMurry, 11th Ill.
Corp Allen Straight 111th Illinois.
Geo W Harrison, 125th Ill.
1st Sergt Alonzo H Church, 114th Illinois.
Morris England, 7th Michigan Cavalry.
Samuel E Teed, 13th Mich.
Joseph Parter, 1st Virginia.
Sergt Thomas F Lamar, 26th Ohio
Corp Adam Bruthaver, 72d Ohio.
Daniel Perry, 20th Ohio.
Henry A Passmore, 24th Wisconsin.
Sergt Otto F Steen, 15th Wisconsin.
Henry Barney, 7th Wis.
Antony Schiffender 26th Wis
Stephen M Page, 6th Wis.
Wm J Noel, 1st Wis Cav.
Sylvester Palmer, 3d Wisconsin Battery.
Thos C Kersey, 11th Iowa.
Archibald J Tyler, 11th Iowa
Corp Benj'n F Bower, 11th Iowa.
Samuel Shafer, 11th Iowa.
Caleb Darby, 11th Iowa.
Joseph Maginnis, 10th Wis.
Henry L Winsor, 1st Wis.
Hershel D Smaley, 1st Wis.
John Van Houten, 5th Michigan Cavalry.
Geo Hooper, 13th Mich.
Lymor Foster, 13th Mich.
D H Babbet, 5th Mich Cav.
Corp Wm A Kelley, 3d Iowa Cavalry.
Jacob McVay, 3d Iowa Cav.
Moses O'Connor, 3d Iowa Cavalry.
Corp Joseph H Ramsey, 3d Iowa Cavalry.
Sergt Wm H McNulty, 3d Iowa Cavalry.
Jas E Buck, 17th Mich.
Howard Bergo, 5th Mich.
Sergt Sidney Francisco, 5th Michigan.
Martin Murry, 15th Mich.
Enoch Delong, 10th Mich.
James Hood, 2d Mich.
Onezim Goodwin, 16th Mich.
Corp Wm H McCally, 5th Michigan Cavalry.
John H Mulson, 1st Penn Rifles.
Sam'l Steele, 11th Pa Rifles.
Jos Smith, 11th Penn Rifles
Corp Thos Johnson, 67th Pa
Sergt J E Hutchinson, 149th Pennsylvania.
S Johnson, 149th Penn.
Corp Amos S Smith, 101st Pennsylvania.
Watson McNally, 88th Pa.
Jos W Drake, 11th Ohio.
Sergt Geo Mann, 101st Ohio.
Sergt Geo W Moor, 69th Ohio.
Chas O'Dell, 113th Ohio.
Kelly Burke, 153d Ohio.
Benj Rickards, 95th Ohio.
John M Higgins, 7th Ohio Cavalry.
Joseph L Finley, 7th Ohio Cavalry.
Samuel Moore, 7th Ohio Cav.
Wm R Girce, 7th Tenn Cav.
Corp Benj F Grigsby, 2d Tenn M I.
Eli W Dishman, 2d Tenn M I.
John Greer, 2d Tenn M I.
Andrew Dassett, 2d Tenn M I.
David W Payne, 2d Tenn M I.
Corp Isaac Due, 2d Tenn M I.
Marion Jeffers, 2d Tenn M I.
John Gibbs, 2d Tenn M I.
Wm A Allison, 61st Pa.
Corp James Robb, 61st Pa.
Alvin N Ford, 7th Pa Res.
John P Fell, 7th Pa Res.
Alfred B Meck, 7th Pa Res.
Geo W Palmer, 7th Pa Res.
Alfred Hebel, 7th Pa Res.
Jeri Liddick, 7th Pa Res.
Wm Brown, 95th N Y.
Thomas Ryan, 42d N Y.
Christopher Moulder, 62d N Y.
Charles C Stuart, 76th N Y.
Horatio C Beuls, 121st N Y.
Daniel C Faxter, 7th N Y H A.
C S Cambrige, 11th Ky H A.
Meara, S T Sergt, 2d Mass H A.
Chas H Greenman, 4th N Y H A.
Sergt Henry Swan, 22d N Y Cav.
George Goose, 8th N Y H A.
Chas Evans, 8th Mich Cav.
James Rady, 15th Ky.
James Carrey, 15th Ky.
John Emerton, 9th Ky.
Robert Johnson, 5th Ky.
Patrick Graham, 18th Ky.
Mathew Moonan, Com Sergt, 10th Ky.
Thomas B Phillip, 20th Ill.
Jacob J Davis, 13th Iowa.
John Fitz, 13th Iowa.
Brice McKinley, 13th Iowa.
Corp John Shafer, 13th Iowa.
James W. Wickham, 13th Iowa.
Wm P Nelson, 17th Iowa.
Edward Pfotzer, 5th Iowa Cav.
Henry Prehearne, 8th Iowa Cav.
Geo Stalmaker, 99th Ind.
Chas Brown, 99th Minn.
Martin Butler, 23d Mo.
W P Leonard, 23d Mo.
Jas M Keene, 21st Ill.
Jno K Hanks, 14th Ill Cav.
E E Allen, 11th Penn Reserves
Patrick Dollen, 99th Penn.
Jas Oller, 101st Penn.
Chas Rohrbaker, 101st Pa.
J W Richardson, 103d Penn.
Corp Geo Baker, 103d Penn.
James Dunlap, 103d Penn.
Wm D Keefer, 103d Penn.
Corp John McLane, 103d Pennsylvania.
Sergt Chas C Merrick, 145th Pennsylvania.
John C Veit, 145th Penn.
Wm Barnhart, 145th Penn.
Chas Henry, 145th Penn.
Jacob Runckel, 145th Penn.
1st Sergt Chas S Steadman, 145th Pennsylvania.
Corp David R Boughter, 50th Pennsylvania.
Chas R Jones, 95th Penn.
Joseph E Preston, 95th Pennsylvania.
Albanan Harp, 85th Penn.
Sanford Norden, 44th Ind.
Benj Dwier, 4th U S Cav.
David Bressler, 4th US Cav.
Sergt Michael Sneard, 1st U S Cavalry.
Corp Robert J Walker, 33d Ohio.
Sergt W L Johnson, 33d Ohio.
Lyman Kirkland, 26th Ohio.
J W McDaniel, 89th Ohio.
Joseph C Tredmore, 89th Ohio.
David W Martin, 57th Ohio.
David B C Ellis, 12th Ohio.
John B Abbot, 12th Ohio.
Wilson Davis, 113th Ohio.
Wm O Morse, 68th Ohio.
James H Coleman, 20th Ohio.
John R Crawford, 101st Ohio.
Frederick E Hawks, 101st Ohio.
Sergt Willis F Cowles, 101st Ohio.
Abram C Denman, 101st Ohio.
Sanford Rose, 135th Ohio.
James Chapman, 86th Ill.
Edward L Chatfield, 113th Ill.
Sergt John Dietz, 9th Ill Cav.
Corp Geo W Kilpatrick, 9th Ill.
Jacob White, 9th Ill.
Charles Conrad, 15th Ill.
Thomas Hansom, Chicago Board of Trade Battery.
Peter Frattinger, 24th Wis.
Geo Kurth, 18th Wis.
Collins D Fuller, 7th Wis.
Wm Mills, 1st Wisconsin.
Sergt George H Clark, 1st Wisconsin.
John S May, 1st Minnesota.
Michael Kurh, 89th N. Y.
Sergt John Swanson, 146th New-York.
Corp Thos Winn, 21st Mass.
Albert Williams, 7th Ill.
Joseph Myers, 19th Ohio.
Capt Henry P Slough, 2d Ohio.
Levi Sarns, 21st Ohio.
Sergt Benj Fisher, 24th Mich
Fredk Hall, 1st Mich.
Wm Flora, 8th Mich Cav.
Elijah H Bruce, 1st Mich Cavalry.
Sergt James H Farmer, 2d Tenn.
Foster Brown, 3d Tenn.
Chas H Rathnell, 5th Ind Cavalry.
Richard C Moore, 2d Ind Cavalry.
John L Johnson, 2d Ind Cav
Peter Miller, 7th Ind Cav.
Henry Stogbee, 4th Ind Cav.
Andrew Simpson, 42d Ind.
Matt Ott, 5th Ind Cavalry.
Harry Nill, 5th Ind Cav.
Sergt Joseph Patterson, 4th Ind Cavalry.
Wm B Robinson, 114th Ill
Corp Wm A Harding, 114th Illinois
Frederick Clark, 21st Ill.
Sergt Charles Sackett, 60th Illinois.
Robert Young, 115th Ill.
James Shaw, 115th Ill.
Corp Wm H Boyer, 27th Ill.
Lawson Johnson, 79th Ill.
Albert Funk, 10th Ill.
Phineas McLaughlin, 100th Ill.
James Boots, 100th Ill.
Corp Geo Pickle 100th Ill.
Geo W Hill, 100th Ill.
Corp Eugene R Sly, 100th Illinois
George Looks, 81st Ill.
Jas F Gillespie, 5 st Ill.
Sergt Solomon Gregory, 41st Illinois.
Corp Wm H Nellis, 11th Iowa.
Aaron Pierce, 11th Iowa.
Marvin Rayburn, 15th Iowa.
Corp John W Jacobs, 13th Iowa.
Nathan J Brewer, 13th Iowa
Albert Fritzler, 13th Iowa
Samuel W Brunt, 13th Iowa
Stephen Wayman, 13th Iowa
Corp Abram A Miller, 13th Iowa.
Patrick Sheridan, 13th Iowa.
Thomas Brown, 13th Iowa.
Corp Hugh Walkinshaw, 39th Iowa.
Philip McKimmins, 4th Iowa.
Thos J Pearson, 4th Iowa.
Lemnor D Bloom, 4th Iowa.
Corp Horace J Andrews, 9th Iowa.
James H Baker, 3d Iowa.
George Bunt, 3d Iowa.
Sergt W E Ricord, 11th Iowa
Oscar C Wood, 5th Mich Cavalry.
Joseph Douglas, 5th Mich Cavalry.
Friend Friend, 11th Mich Cavalry.
Farrier John Johnson, 8th Michigan Cavalry.
Sergt Wm F Berry, 29th Maryland.
Christopher Frank, 15th Maryland.
Thomas J Pavy, 93d Indiana.
Mich'l Moriatty, 35th Ind.
Simeon Tipps, 6th Ind Cav.
James Fitzsimmons, 114th Illinois.
Corp John Chesnut, 38th Illinois.
Jacob Elfees, 118th Mich.
Webster G Dillree, 8th Mich Cavalry.
Francis B Ackley, 8th Mich Cavalry.
Corp Francis Hulbert, 8th Michigan Cavalry.
Frank C Kiel, 6th Ohio.
Louis A Lyon, 10th Ohio Cavalry.
Martin J Wisner, 10th Ohio Cavalry.
Hiram Kanode, 75th Ohio.
David Stukey, 45th Ohio.
Ira Gilkey, 2d Va Cav.
Sergt J Donahue, 4th Tenn Cavalry.
Nathaniel McLane, 96th Ill.
John Wilkinson, 90th Ill.
T J Philbrook, 115th Ill.
John Rank, 9th Ill.
Oliver Atkinson, 16th Iowa.
John N Atkinson, 16th Iowa.
Flavel Beadle, 18th Wis.
Nicholas Tyson, 15th Mich.
Eli Lemerand, 17th Mich.
Uriah Mock, 84th Ind
Geo L Beardsley, 4th Wis Cavalry.
Henry Shafer, 7th Pa Res.
Danl Goodman, 7th Pa Res.
Saml Martin, 11th Pa.
Sergt Patk McShae, 28th Pa.
Joseph Cooley, 23d Pa.
John Gardner, 23d Pa.
John Regan, 102d Pa.
James Snyder, 190th Pa.
Aaron Fralick, 90th Pa.
Saml Judy, 90th Pa
Josiah M Wolfe, 143d Pa.
1st Sergt Patrick Murphy, 143d Pa
Saml Dunlap, 191st Pa.
John Krouse, 73d Pa.
Francis Gibson, 69th Pa.
John O'Rourk, 69th Pa.
James H Howe, 32d Pa.
Lawrence Lesser, 1st Pa. Rl.
John Royse, 24th Ky.
John Mickell, 24th Ky.
James T Thomas, 2d Ky Cav.
John Myers, 28th Ky.
Wm Merriman, 4th Ky.
Nicholas Keith, 4th Ky.
John W Hall, 4th Ky
Elihu G Lawson, 4th Ky.
Wm Gannon, 4th Ky.
Corp John A Henderson, 4th Ky.
Hiram Bamontree, 5th Tenn
Samuel Sarriell, 6th Tenn.
Sergt Hamilton Hays, 3d Tenn.
Wm H Harrison Cruze, 3d Tenn Cav.
Sergt Joshua Hines, 3d Tenn Cav.
Adolphus Weimeer, 4th Tenn Cav.
D C C Brown, 1st Tenn Cav.
John O'Brien, 97th Penn.
Rafel Perez, 7th Penn Cav.
Aaron Demar, 9th Penn Cav.
Sergt Henry Willis, 1st Me Cav.
Chas E Smith, 4th U S.
Sergt Lewis Merriam, 29th Maine.
Chas Gray, 102d N Y.
Milton W Wright, 5th Ind Cav.
Richard Northcutt, 10th Wis.
Geo Waring, 119th N Y.
Lemon P Lyon, 40th N Y.
Corp T R Aldrich, 154th N Y.
R't J Woodwore, 155th N Y.
Frank Rigney, 119th N Y.
1st Sergt Geo Mould, 146th N Y.
Corp Charles L King, 146th N Y.
William Williams, 7th Ind.
Wm Vinson, 7th Ind.
James Lidyard, 87th Ind.
Geo Rosezell, 5th Ind Cav.
Sergt John W Taylor, 2d Indiana Cavalry.
L N Guthrie, 79th Ill.
John Hale, 21st Ill.
Isaac R Willis, 21st Ill.
John T Dunsworth, 32d Ill.
Sebastan Shineder, 32d Ill.
David F Trivesh, 81st Ill.
Corp Geo Ferguson, 81st Ill.
John W. Sanders, 120th Ill.
Sergt John Bayley, 30th Ill.
B D Mallady, 6th Ill Cav.
Benj Goodwin, 7th Ill Cav.
Edgar Campbell, 7th Ill M Infantry.
Jesse Hamilton, 7th Ill.
Frank Hover, 7th Ill.
Levi Moore, 23d Missouri.
Morris Finaue, 6th N J.
Levi R Green, 18th N J.
James K Morgan, 18th N J.
John Kennedy, 2d Light Artillery.
First Sergt James C Smith, 24th Ind Battery.
Vet Surgeon Andrew Neill, 5th Cavalry.
John D Farrell, 1st D C Cav
John C Steel, 1st D C Cav.
Q M S John N Miller, 1st D C Cavalry.
James Mulvaney, 70th N Y.
Patrick Flynn, 85th N Y.
James McRedman, 85th NY.
Clark Boyd, 85th N Y.
George Hainer, 85th N Y.
Martin Davis, 85th N Y.
Amos Jones, 85th N Y.
Hiram Growe, 85th N Y.
John Ryan, 85th N Y.
John O'Brien, 99th N Y.
Sergt Maj James Gallagher, 4th Vermont.
Wm H Sheridan, 104th N York.
John Kenny, 104th N Y.
Geo Brown, 43d N Y.
Chas Couse, 43d N Y.
Patrick Laffon, 43d N Y.
John Wilson, 43d N Y.
David W Travis, 154th N York.
Frank Sand, 5th N Y.
Horace Bond, 71st N Y.
F H Robinson, 146th N Y.
Carrol S Waldron, 146th N York.
Sergt Milo V Kellogg, 146th New-York.
Corp Isaac M Foster, 146th New-York.
Patrick Mahoney, 100th N York.
Michael Austead, 76th N Y.
1st Sergt Theron Guernson, 76th New-York.
Jas W Conklin, 82d N Y.
Thos Nixon, 69th N Y.
Corp John Scott, 69th N Y.
John Derrick, 69th N Y.
Corp Edward Walton, 16th N Y Cavalry.
James Fairbanks, 16th N Y Cavalry.
John Delaney, 16th N Y Cav.
Josiah Prime, 12th N Y Cav.
John T Irvin, 12th N Y Cav.
Francis McKinna, 12th N Y Cavalry.
John W Hurley, 3d NY Cav.
Sergt James K Coleman, 3d N Y Cavalry.
Noah B Farnum, 4th N Y Cavalry.
Wm Davis, 4th N Y Cav.
Edward Maier, 13th N Y Cav
Corp Alex Keller, 1st N Y L Cavalry.
John R Bird, 1st N Y L Cav
Sergt A D Westbrook, 1st N Y L Cavalry.
James Doherty, 1st N Y V Cavalry.
Sergt L S Newcomb, 21th N Y Battery.
Corp S S Parmater, 145th Pa
John Barman, 5th Pa Cav.
Wm Allison, 5th Pa Cav.
Corp Joseph Blythe, 5th Pa Cavalry.
Jesse Steel, 2d Penn H A.
J S Smith, 2d Penn H A.
Morton Gascon, 22d Pa Cav.
Robt J Milligan, 9th Pa Cav.
Perry Hutchinson, 9th Penn Cavalry.
Chas H Hirner, 9th Pa Cav.
Sergt Henry N O'Neil, 9th Penn Cavalry.
Israel E Sheefer, 9th Penn Cavalry.
John T Mathew, 2d Penn Cavalry.
David N Stevenson, 2d Pa Cavalry.
Sergt Daniel Slawter, 8th Penn Cavalry.
Joseph E Watt, 1st Pa Cav.
Cyrus Widle, 4th Penn Cav.
Corp George W Sturtevent, 14th Maine Artillery.
Michael Mannon, 99th Penn.
Swart Graham, 191st Penn.
Corp Joseph McNamee, 191st Penn.
Joseph Pierson, 118th Penn.
Edward H Paree, 107th Penn.
Noah Pine, 107th Penn.
Stephen Lewes, 150th Penn.
Corp Alexander J Sober, 52d Penn.
John Conway, 52d Penn.
Sergt Alexander Neilly, 52d Penn.
Daniel H Burke, 101st Penn.
Joseph Tompkinson, 101st Penn.
Orison T Spure, 101st Penn.
Thos Braddock, 69th N Y.
Sergt Thomas Moody, 165th New-York.
Alex S Merritt, 165th N Y.
Sergt Henry Coughtry, 7th N Y H Art.
Sergt S H Bishop, 7th N Y H Art.
Sergt Wm Herring, 15th N Y H Art.
Patrick Murphy, 14th N Y H Art.
Frederick G Clifton, 8th N Y H Art.
William Neeley, 1st N Y L Cavalry.
Paul O'Neil, 1st N Y L Cavalry.
Sergt John McLellan, 1st N Y L Cav.
Wm Gibboy, 1st N Y Drag.
John H Foley, 15th N Y Cavalry.
John Shawley, 16th N Y Cavalry.
Sergt Anthony Mennonnon, 16th N Y Cav.
Francis Cook, 3d N Y L Art.
Geo Bedell, 12th N Y Battery.
Corp Chas Barnnerd, 21st N Y Battery.
Sergt John H Smith, 4th N Y H Artillery.
Robert Cooper, 5th N Y H Artillery.
Michael Noonan, 14th N Y H Artillery.
Sergt Wm H H Mattingley, 19th U S.
Valentine Lenhard, 19th US.
Oscar R Looker, 18th U S.
Henry C Adams, 3d U S.
Chas G Buckner, 16th U S.
J W Dukehart, 16th U S.
Orrin P Stuart, 16th U S.
Brazell Trudell, 16th U S.
Daniel Block, 16th U S.
Patrick Garrity, 15th U S.
F. K. P McQueen, 14th U S.
Corp Abijah Reynolds, 14th U S.
Joseph Kuhn, 6th U S Cav.
St Clair Terle, 7th Pa Cav.
Geo Burns, 7th Penn Cav.
Mathew S Rambo, 145th Pa.
John Thompson, 11th Penn.
Geo L Henry, 54th Penn.
Wm Destry, 12th U S.
Julius Luchendenburgh, 19th United States.
C S Thos Cochran, 77th Pa.
L J Galloway, 1st Fla Cav.
Sergt Robert Bascombe, 50th New-York.
1st Sergt John B Hoyne, 4th Penn Cavalry.
1st Sergt Abraham Kelly, 126th Ohio.
1st Sergt Hiram C Hughes, 102d New-York.
1st Sergt David Tower, 118th Illinois.
Hugh Guy, 40th New-York.
Peter Cogan, 40th N Y.
Abraham Davis, 40th N Y.
Albert Mayers, 39th N Y.

A Massachusetts officer furnishes me the following list of those who have died, within his knoweledge, at the several Southern prisons where he has been:

At Andersonville—S. S. Reede, Wm. Rowe, Rufus Smith, S. A. Smith, John Shay, John Shehan, E. Sylvester, J. Q. A. Sylvester, John Sullivan, F. Stevens, J. D. Thomas, James Wilson, O. A. Wilson, H. C. Wainore, G. W. Young, E. Haradan, —— Staples, Wm. Suil, W. Bryant, John Barnes, Corp. Morse, Sergt. Knight, Michael Gilloson, Henry F. Martin, Geo. O. Martin, Thomas Rolland, P. McNamara, Sergt. Foskett, Geo. McAllister, J. Gilchrist, Geo. Crockett, Henry Taylor, Sergt. Kennedy, James Clabby, William Gould, Wm. Stalda, Frank Polson, —— Whittaker, —— Sandburn, John Southworth, J. L. Swift, George Clark, Geo. Maintuir, Charles E. Macy, C. Kisher, G. W. Flint, P. Flinn, James Henry, Charles Haynes, B. Henelly, C. Holbrook, J. Hoyt, Wm. Hayes, Wm. Johnson, Mark Kelly, Chas. Moore, J. McGown, C. Morse, B. Mehan, C. M. Martin, J. McDermot, John Neirson, C. Pettie, J. P. Robinson, G. P. Reede, Sergt. Winslow Oakman, Kendall Pearson, Wm. Gordon, Geo. Anington, Nicholas Besson, W. Miller, C. Bent, D. H. P. Bowley, Wm. Brown, P. Cox, B. G. M. Dyer, Peter Dunn, John Duffee, B. W. Drake, J. C. Feegan, George Floyd, Charles Edwards, Patrick Gallagan, Alfred Jeffrey, Waldo Winnell, ——Easles, —— Collins, Henry Kelly, John Coot, James Fowler, John Feebe.

At Richmond—Crafts, Co. H, 14th Regiment.

At Charleston—John Gibson.

At Plymouth—J. Leach, C. P. Thayer, (killed.)

At Florence—John Smithbury, M. Kellcher, J. Barbour, Charles Thomas, Charles Goodrich, —— Connors, —— Collins, Joseph Chapman, —— Stevens, drummer.

At Salisbury—Timothy Downson, James W. Barrett, Sergt. Fuller, —— Wilton, Capt. Peter Williams, Michael Desmond.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Arrival of Fresh Troops at Nashville—Mrs. H. S. Foote—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, March 2.

New life has been infused into the army here, by the arrival of several thousand fresh troops. Nearly every day, for the past week, there have arrived at this place two full regiments of new troops, and some days as many as three regiments have passed through the streets. These are mostly from Illinois and Indiana. The precise destination of this new army is not yet certain to outsiders, but it is certain that it is designed to augment Gen. THOMAS' army sufficiently to check any movement which may be made from the direction of Richmond.

Gen. THOMAS returned a day or two since from Eastport, where he had been, it is believed, to arrange for the future movements of his army. Should the apprehension so strongly manifested here, result in LEE's cutting away from Richmond, and come through East Tennessee, and thence west of the Mississippi River into Texas and Mexico, it is evident that, to check him, THOMAS must concentrate his army at Chattanooga and Knoxville. "Things are working."

The expedition which the public has so long been expecting Gen. THOMAS would make through Alabama to Mobile, will not be made from Eastport. However, cheering news may be looked for from the region of Mobile in a short time.

Last evening the train from Chattanooga to this city was partially thrown from the track at Smyrna, by the breaking of a bridge. Quite a number were severely injured, and two or three killed.

There is scarcely a night but that some one is killed in this city. The town is filled with murderers and blacklegs, and it is not safe for a person to be out after dark. Night before last and last night three men were shot dead—one man while on his way for a physician to attend his wife in her confinement.

Mr. H. S. FOOTE, wife of the rebel Ex-Congressman, is here. She received the cold shoulder from the citizens, and among many of her old acquaintances, and it was with much difficulty that she could procure a boarding place for herself and family, including the rebel "Hangman" himself; and only succeeded after much solicitation among several boarding-houses. This your correspondent knows, because she called to get board at the house at which he stops. When she read the reports in the papers that her husband had embarked for Europe, she cried and felt much disappointment, because she expected him to follow her immediately to this place, and remain. She remains very quiet and secluded.

The amendments to the Constitution of Tennessee were adopted by the people on the 22d ult., and Gov. JOHNSON has issued his proclamation, proclaiming Tennessee a free State—that the shackles of the slave power are broken. On the 4th inst. the people vote for a Governor and Legislature.

It has been raining here constantly for the past week, rendering travel and military movements very tedious. The Cumberland River is at high water mark.

Large numbers of rebel deserters are constantly coming in and taking the oath of allegiance. The streets of Nashville present rather a "mixed" appearance now, so many of these adopted rebel gentry are passing about at will, exhibiting a marked contrast between the "grey backs" and "blue coats."

An embargo is now laid upon the travel of citizens not in Government employ, from Louisville southward. No person can get south of the Ohio River without a pass from Gen. THOMAS' headquarters. Capt. H. B. ADAMS, of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, is the Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Department of Cumberland, and has charge of the pass department. He tells me that five hundred passes are issued by him daily, mostly, however, to Government employes, coming to and returning home from this city. Railroad travel south of here is at a stand-still at present, the freshet having taken away a number of bridges. It will be resumed again in a day or two.

Affairs in East Tennessee.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Daily Journal.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 28.

All officers and men belonging to corps now with SHERMAN, not on court-martial or detailed by authority of Department Headquarters, have been ordered by Gen. STEEDMAN to report immediately to Gen. CRUFT, commanding detachments at Chattanooga, to receive transportation to the East, that they may rejoin their regiments. Gen. CRUFT, with his command, will probably leave for SHERMAN's army during the present week. His forces will be relieved by new regiments forming, or already organized, in the North. Two of these, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois, have already arrived, and others are expected daily.

Several days ago a party of fourteen rebs were captured on the Tennessee River, near Loudon. They came from Richmond, Va., and under orders from the Secretary of the Confederate States, for the purpose of destroying the bridges, and thus cutting our lines of communication with the northeastern portion of the State; a plan which, if it had proved successful at the present time, would have turned out an almost irreparable disaster.

The party of rebels in question were provided with torpedoes, slow matches and ammunition, beside various other appliances, which, it was expected, would prove useful in the work of destruction on which they were bound. They left Richmond Jan. 19, and arriving at Saltville, took a boat and came leisurely down the Holston River from that point. On the way they captured and destroyed several provision boats and lumber rafts, but, strange to say, were not detected by our pickets or patrols. Passing Knoxville on the evening of the 22d inst., they arrived above the bridge at Loudon two days after. Here, fortunately for us, while the party were waiting for a favorable opportunity to commence operations, one of their number was captured, and soon after another fell into our hands, upon whose person were found papers which revealed the whole plot. Subsequent search discovered the remainder of the expedition, and boat, torpedoes, with all the other appurtenances, fell into our hands. The prisoners were transferred to Knoxville, where, I understand, charges implicating them as spies have been preferred.

There has been some little excitement here of late, based on the probability of a rebel invasion from Virginia, in the event of Richmond being abandoned as untenable. One thing seems quite apparent to every one who gives the situation a moment's thought. LEE must fight or be bagged in the capital. The rebel Commander-in-Chief, I think it is fully conceded, will first try SHERMAN, and if successful in that direction, then Tennessee may furnish the Waterloo battle-field of the war.

The report that LONGSTREET is on his way into West Virginia for the purpose of invading Tennessee is, so far as I can learn, without foundation.

Condition of White Refugees at Memphis

The *Bulletin* has the following report in relation to white refugees in Memphis. It is well worth reading, and will excite the benevolent to philanthropic efforts:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF REFUGEES, MEMPHIS, March 1, 1865.

Lieut. John D. Perry, A. A. A. G.:

In compliance with General Order No. 1, dated "Office General Superintendent of Refugees and Freedmen, Feb. 18, 1865," I have the honor to submit the following report of the number and condition of refugees who have reported within the post and defences of Memphis since the 23d day of January, 1865; also, the number furnished with transportation, number of rations received and issued, and property in my possession: Number reported, 1,000; number furnished transportation to Cincinnati, 779; number died, 3; total number remaining at this post, 224; total number rations received, 5,380; total number rations issued, 4,090; total number on hand, 1,290. Of the number furnished with transportation, 336 were children under 12 years of age, that were allowed half transportation; of the number supplied with rations, 121 were deserters from the rebel army, who were supplied while waiting to take the oath.

The majority of these people were in an almost starving condition when they reported, being almost entirely destitute of clothing or food, or the means to procure those necessaries. Those who are at this place at present, have been supplied, to a great extent, with clothing furnished by benevolent societies at the North. There are but limited arrangements made by the Government for the comfort of these people. I now have possession of seventeen outbuildings belonging to the Chelsea Cotton Factory, by Special Orders, No. 289, dated Headquarters Post and Defences of Memphis, Nov. 28, 1864, which are used as quarters. Beside these there is no land or buildings in my possession. Until recently there has been no medical attendant at all. By request of Brig.-Gen. CHELSEA, commanding the post department, I am endeavoring to establish a hospital, and have applied for the detail of a hospital steward to take charge of it, and in accordance with orders from Headquarters Post and Defences of Memphis, Surgeon JOHN HAMILTON, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, has hitherto supplied all necessary medical attention. He has recently been detailed as Surgeon-in-Chief of the District of West Tennessee, and I am not informed whether any arrangement has been made to continue the work that he began. Fuel is supplied by the Quartermaster of the Department, and paid for out of the Secret Service Fund. I have been acting, for the greater part, under verbal orders from different commanders. I transmit a copy of orders that I have received.

I am, very respectfully, your servant,
WILL. O. DAVISON.
Lieutenant 108th Illinois Infantry.

Scarcely a steamer from below but brings to Cairo a lot of this class of sufferers by the rebellion; they are almost invariably in a deplorably destitute condition, and from gray-haired men of ninety to infants at the breast, are pale, sickly and dying slowly, but surely, from the want and exposure to which they have been subjected in the rebellious districts. In many cases the efforts of the male members to escape the conscription enforced by the enemy, have left families unprotected, and the last morsel left to sustain life has been appropriated by rebel bands, who infest the country for the purpose of pillage and murder.

A steamer arrived last night, from White River, with nearly two hundred of this class, to whom attention is directed. In the above respect, this arrival is not unlike many others in squalid want and predominance of children. Grown daughters and mothers, with a few exceptions, however, are supplied with bottles of snuff, with which they are addicted to rubbing.

A QUARTETTE OF GENERALS.

Reminiscence of Sherman, &c.

From the Leavenworth Conservative.

Citizens of Leavenworth will remember that there stood on Main-street, between Delaware and Shawnee, in 1857, '58 and '59, on the ground now occupied by handsome brick buildings, a shabby-looking, tumbling, cotton-wood shell. It was occupied, on the ground floor, by HAMPTON P. DENMAN, ex-Mayor, as a land agency office. The rooms above were reached by a crazy-looking stairway on the outside, up which none ever went without dread of their falling. Dingy signs informed the curious that within was a "law shop," kept by HUGH EWING, THOMAS EWING, Jr., W. T. SHERMAN, and DANIEL McCOOK. These constituted the firm known here in the early part of 1859 as EWING, SHERMAN & McCOOK. All were comparatively young men. All were ambitious; the one who has gained the greatest fame perhaps, the least so of the associated lawyers. The EWINGS had the advantage of high culture, considerable natural abilities, cold, impassive temperaments, and a powerful family influence to aid their aspirations. HUGH EWING was but little known hereabouts, though acknowledged to be a brilliant and versatile genius by his intimates. "Young Tom," as the other scion is familiarly called, has always been a prominent and influential man.

The third member of the firm fills to-day one of the proudest pages in the history of our land. His name and fame take rank with the greatest of earth. All conspire to do him honor. Aliens bow to his genius, and enemies show the extent of their fears of its power by the virulence of their hate and its manifestations. W. T. SHERMAN never mingled in our public affairs. He lived among us for several months, having some landed interests here. An outlying part of our city plat is marked on the maps as "Sherman's Addition." Prior to entering upon the practice of law in this city, he lived for some time in the vicinity of Topeka, upon a farm of 160 acres, which we believe he still owns. His neighbors tell of his abrupt manner, reserved, yet forcible, speech and character. Previous to residing in Kansas, SHERMAN lived in California, where, as a miner, banker and lawyer, he made and lost a large fortune. A graduate of West Point, he had previously held a Captain's commission in the Topographical Engineer Corps, and, in pursuance of duty, had made several important surveys and explorations, the reports of which had been duly published by Government. They relate principally to routes for the Pacific Railroad.

The fourth member of the firm, DANIEL McCOOK, was known and appreciated here by the fraternity as one of the best of "good fellows." He was young, active, ardent, an intense partisan and ambitious wight, who held the tolerable good opinion of his own capacity common to the "pin-feather" state of the *genus homo*. "DAN" practiced law before the lower courts, doing the justice and probate; and always having plenty of work in the United States District Court, which was often the scene of amusing sparring between him and the Judge—the able, but indecent PETIT—whose judgments DAN was in the habit of freely criticising.

All of the firm were Buckeyes—the EWINGS being sons of the able and venerable Hon. THOS. EWING, of that State. SHERMAN is connected with them by marriage, being a brother of Mrs. THOMAS EWING, Jr., we believe. He is a brother of Senator SHERMAN. McCOOK belonged to the since famous "fighting" family of that name. His father was the well-known Major McCOOK, killed in the Ohio-Morgan raid. One brother was killed at the first Bull Run battle. Another was the Brig.-Gen. McCOOK, murdered by guerrillas in Southern Kentucky. Another, brother or uncle, we know not which, is the famous Major-Gen. McCOOK, of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee.

In politics the firm was unequally proportioned—THOMAS EWING, Jr., being a conservative Republican, while his brother HUGH, SHERMAN and McCOOK were all Democrats, the latter being an active local politician, and at one time elected Probate Judge of this county. The city being then largely Democratic and somewhat pro-slavery, the firm possessed considerable influence.

A good story is told of SHERMAN's experience as counsel, and of his dissolution of partnership to take the position held by him when the war broke out—that of President of the Military College of Louisiana.

While in the practice of the law here, SHERMAN was consulting partner, having an almost insurmountable objection to pleading in court. He is accorded the possession, as a lawyer, of thorough knowledge of legal principles; a clear, logical perception of the points and equity involved in any case. He could present his views in the most direct manner, stripped of all verbiage, yet perfectly accurate in form. He was perfectly *au fait* in the authorities.

But to return to our story. Shortly after the reception of the offer from the Governor of Louisiana, in relation to the college, SHERMAN was compelled to appear before the Probate Judge—GARDNER, we believe. The other partners were busy, and SHERMAN, with his authorities and his case all mapped out, proceeded to court. He returned in a rage two hours after. Something had gone wrong. He had been pettifogged out of the case by a sharp, petty attorney opposed to him, in a way which was disgusting to his intellect and his convictions. His *amour propre* was hurt, and he swore that he would have nothing more to do with the law in this State. That afternoon the business was closed, partnership dissolved, and in a very short time SHERMAN was on his way to a more congenial clime and occupation. The war found him in Louisiana, and despite of his strong pro-slavery opinions, found him an intense and devoted patriot.

We met him here, and though but slightly acquainted, have remembered ever since the impression he left on our mind. He sphered himself to our perception as the most remarkable intellectual embodiment of force it had been our fortune to encounter. Once since, we met him in our lines before Corinth, where he had command of the right wing of HALLECK's magnificent army. The same impression was given then, combined with the idea of nervous vitality, angularity of character and intense devotion to what he had in hand. SHERMAN is truly an idealist, even unto fanaticism, though, in all probability, if told so he would abruptly retort back an unbelieving sarcasm. He outlines himself to our memory as a man of middle stature, nervous, muscular frame, with a long, keen head, sharply defined from the forehead and back of the ears. His eyes have a bluish-gray cast, and an introverted look, but full of smouldering fire. His mouth is sharp and well cut; the lower part of the face powerful, though not heavy. His complexion fair, hair and beard of a sandy-red, straight, short, and strong. His temperament is nervous sanguine, and he is full of crotchets and prejudices, which, however, never stand in the way of practical results. The idea, or rather object, which rules him for the time, overrides everything else. Round the mouth we remember a gleam of saturnine humor, and in the eyes a look of kindliness which would attract to him the caresses of children.

Such are the impressions left on our mind by the only military educated member of this legal quartette—all of whom have held commissions as Generals in our army.

HUGH EWING went early into the war as Colonel of an Ohio regiment, to which State he had returned before the rebellion. He was soon promoted to a Brigadiership. He has served honorably through most of the campaigns in the central South, and is now, we believe, in Kentucky. He has been wounded more than once.

DAN. McCOOK's name has passed into history as one of the most gallant young lives offered as a sacrifice to secure American nationality. He was, we think, the second Captain mustered in from this State, in the veteran First Kansas, as early as the beginning of May, 1861. He was all through its famous Missouri campaign under LYON. His friends here remember the jubilant expression to which his ambition gave vent when he first left for the field: "Here's for a Colonel's epaulets or a soldier's grave." He knew not how prophetic was the utterance. He won the first and more, and the latter is now his lasting inheritance of fame. After the regiment returned to Kansas, in the Fall of 1861, Capt. DAN. was placed on staff duty, we believe, with one of the Gens. McCOOK, then in Kentucky. Soon after he was prostrated with sickness. On recovering he raised and commanded the Fifty-second Ohio. For a long time he was Acting Brigadier, participating through all ROSECRANS' famous campaigns in Tennessee. He was wounded, and, after promotion as Brigadier, returned to Ohio sick, where he died.

"As man may, he fought his fight,
Proved his truth by his endeavor;
Let him sleep in solemn night,
Sleep forever and forever."

The remaining member of the firm, Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr., is too well-known to need particularizing by us. The war found him our chief justice. In the Summer of 1862 he resigned, raised the Eleventh Regiment, became its Colonel, and participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Frontier during the following Fall and Winter. He was afterward promoted to a Brigadiership, and has since been in command of the Western Missouri and Kansas District, wherein he was not popular. He has, for over a year, been in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with St. Louis as headquarters, where he is popular. His undoubted administrative ability comes into play there. The defence of and retreat from Pilot Knob during the late campaign reflect great credit upon his skill and courage as a soldier.

Taking it all in all, the legal-military firm of which we have been giving these random notes is one of the most remarkable proofs of the versatility and adaptability of the American character that this war, fruitful as it is in examples, has yet produced.

Sheridan's Ride.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT REGARDING IT.

The following letter is published in the Cincinnati papers:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
WINCHESTER, West Va., Sunday, Feb. 26, 1865.

Mr. T. Buchanan Read, Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR—Gen. SHERIDAN's time being fully occupied at present, he has requested me to answer your very kind letter of the 12th inst.

The facts of the case in relation to the ride from Winchester to the battle-field on the 19th of October, are briefly these:

While the General and staff were mounting at Winchester, we could hear the distant rumble of guns, betokening the opening of an engagement at the front. This occasioned no surprise, as it was supposed to be simply a cavalry reconnoissance.

At Milltown Mills, which are situated on the Strasburg pike, about one mile from Winchester, we found a wagon train, on its way to the front, halted by some obstruction which it had just met. Passing by it, we soon met a train returning from Cedar Creek, the teamsters stating that our army had been attacked, driven from their breastworks, and were now in full retreat upon Winchester. This was the first intimation the General had that a general engagement had taken place.

The commanding officer of the train guard was ordered to turn his men across the road, stop all trains coming from the front, park them on each side of the road ready to move either way, and arrest all stragglers and return them to their commands as soon as possible.

A small party of well-mounted men were detailed from the regiment accompanying the General as a body-guard, and we started for the field.

From this time forward, the pace was a swinging gallop, verging upon a run, the General reining up three times to give orders to Quartermasters in charge of trains moving to the rear, and instantly pushing forward with renewed speed. So fast was the gait that all of the body-guard were left behind, arriving upon the field some minutes after the General and his Staff.

The condition of affairs upon the battle-field was this:

Gen. GETTY's division, of the Sixth Army Corps, about half a mile this side of Middletown, in position on the right of the Strasburgh pike, and at right angles to it. The First and Third Cavalry Divisions on the left of the pike, and holding it against the enemy, who were rapidly forming in line of battle in the vicinity of Middletown. The two other divisions of the Sixth Corps were on the right and rather to the rear of Gen. GETTY's division, though not in position, and slowly falling back. The Nineteenth Corps was nearly three miles from the pike, and at that time entirely disconnected from the Sixth Corps, and falling back toward Winchester, having been unable to connect with the Sixth Corps upon their left.

Gen. SHERIDAN at once assumed command. The First and Third Divisions, Sixth Corps, were brought up and formed on the right of the Second, (GETTY's.)

The Nineteenth Corps was formed on the right of the Sixth, making the line of battle about three-fourths of a mile this side of Middletown, and at right angles to the Strasburgh pike. The Third Cavalry Division was sent to the right of the army, and the First Cavalry Division, with part of the army of West Virginia, remained upon the left of the pike.

As soon as the line of battle was completed, Gen. SHERIDAN rode along the front, amid deafening cheers, addressing the men in a few short, sharp sentences.

Scarcely had he returned when the enemy advanced in line of battle, and attacked. The result is simply a matter of history.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. A. FORSYTH, Bvt. Col., A. D. C.

The Threatened Raid on Oswego and Rochester.

The following is the warning from Secretary SEWARD, conveyed by Gov. FENTON to the Mayors of Oswego and Rochester:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1865.

To His Excellency R. E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New-York, Albany, N. Y.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you with reference to the plans of the insurgents in Canada against the frontier of the United States, that I am informed by a dispatch of the 13th inst., from M. M. JACKSON, Esq., United States Consul at Halifax, that they await the result of the judicial proceedings in the Canadian courts in the case of the St. Albans felons. They aver, however, that the result of those proceedings will not defeat their plans, and at the earliest practicable period they will attempt to carry them into execution. One of the towns alleged to be the object of their attack is Oswego, N. Y. Rochester is also threatened. The headquarters of these parties are reported to be at Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and other towns upon or in the vicinity of the Canadian border. It is stated that their objects are to plunder and injure the people of the loyal States, and to create trouble—if possible, war—between the United States and Great Britain.

I have the honor to be Your Excellency's very obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Saturday, March 11.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad track being clear of water, the trains will resume their regular trips to-day.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad is also in running order, the river having fallen within six inches of the channel.

THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

Speech of Hon. Y. N. Arnold, of Illinois.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 20, 1865

The House having under consideration the special order, being the Reconstruction Bill, Mr. ARNOLD said:

Mr. SPEAKER: The end of the struggle between liberty and slavery, on battle-field and in Congress, draws near. The final, crowning triumph of freedom in eradicating slavery from the Republic, to be consummated by the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, approaches. It seems a fit occasion to pause in the midst of the great drama and look back over the history of this struggle and recall the leading events which have marked its progress.

From this Thirty-Eighth Congress, henceforward, our country will be recognized throughout the world as a free country. The reproach of slavery has at length been removed from our national fame. We are on the threshold of a new era. A destiny now dawns before us of a vast continental republic based on the grand idea of human liberty, recognizing God as the common Father, and the universal brotherhood of man.

It is historically demonstrable that the framers of the Constitution in organizing the Government tolerated the existence of slavery as a temporary evil which they believed was in the course of ultimate extinction. They never intended it should be extended beyond the limits of the States in which it then existed. Hence its prohibition in the northwest by the ordinance of 1787, and the provision for the abolition of the slave-trade. They believed that the moral influences and economical considerations which had caused its extinction in most of the old thirteen States would ultimately produce the same result in all. Hence not only the prohibition in the ordinance for freedom for the territory north and west of the Ohio, but the constitutional provision prohibiting the slave trade. The founders of the Government having, by the Declaration of Independence, made the equality of all men before the law the corner-stone of their structure, relied upon moral, legal and constitutional means to effect the removal of the anomaly, slavery.

Mr. ARNOLD then proceeded to give a comprehensive history of the growth of opinion during the last half century, sketching the rise of parties, the change of policies, and the advance of freedom—after which he outlined the first appearance and character of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In June, 1858, there came prominently before the country an actor, who, hitherto comparatively obscure, was soon to become the most prominent figure in American history. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a plain, rough, sturdy pioneer of the West. Self-made and self-educated, a giant in frame, ungraceful and awkward in person, but kind and genial in disposition; a profound thinker, taking nothing on the opinions of others, but reasoning out his own convictions and conclusions; of great sagacity, of unblemished private character, of a truthfulness, and honesty which had long established for him among the backwoodsmen, dressed in buckskin and Kentucky jeans, the familiar soubriquet of "Honest Old Abe."

This man, whose sympathies were with the people, who loved liberty and detested slavery, called sneeringly by the aristocrats one of the "poor white trash" of the South, now threw all his energies into the contest and soon became the leader of the friends of liberty. His language possessed a plainness, quaintness, and clearness of illustration, and a rugged, Anglo-Saxon style wonderfully adapted to reach the sense and understanding of the common mind of the country. The training of this man for the great part he was to act in the drama of history was not in the schools. Perhaps it was better; from childhood he had been accustomed to struggle with and overcome difficulties. With the basis of perfect truth, candor, integrity, modesty, and sobriety, he acquired self-control, self-reliance, and the ability to use promptly a clear judgment and sound common sense.

His acquisitions in general knowledge and information were rarely surpassed. He studied and investigated every subject that required his action. He was a good lawyer, a good mechanic, a good farmer, and had a fund of practical information upon almost every subject. He studied Euclid and Shakespeare, as well as Blackstone, while traveling the circuit. He had served a single term in Congress, but his education, his preparation, was among the people in humble positions. He had seen life in various phases. He had been a flatboatman, a rail-splitter, a surveyor, a private soldier in a campaign against the Indians, a member of the Legislature of Illinois, and a very successful lawyer on the circuit among the log courthouses of the West. He had the advantage of competing at a bar where very able men were his competitors and rivals, and he always held a front rank. As I have said on a different occasion, there gathered, some twenty-five years ago, around the plain pine tables of the rude court-houses of Central Illinois a very remarkable combination of men—among them, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, LYMAN TRUMBULL, O. H. BROWNING, E. D. BAKER, late the able and eloquent Senator from Oregon, the martyr of Ball's Bluff; Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, long Senator, who won a high reputation on the battle fields of Mexico; Gen. JOHN J. HARDIN, who fell on the bloody field of Buena Vista; JAMES A. MCDOUGALL, Senator from California; Gov. BISSELL, one of the ablest statesmen of Illinois, and the eloquent Representative whose defence of the gallant soldiers of that State drew a challenge from JEFFERSON DAVIS, then a member of Congress from Mississippi, which was accepted by BISSELL, but the Mississippian did not fight, withdrawing his challenge, under the influence of Gen. TAYLOR.

These, and many others equally able, were the men with whom LINCOLN in his career at the bar was called upon to compete.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

But the man to whom LINCOLN was most indebted for his training and his fame was his great political rival, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. These men, both self-made and self-educated, coming in early manhood to Illinois, soon became the leaders, each of his party. No two men were more unlike. Physically and mentally they were contrasts. LINCOLN was the giant, DOUGLAS was the "little giant." Small in person, a giant in intellect, DOUGLAS was bold, denunciatory, impetuous, ardent, determined. He had the qualities which create personal popularity, and he was ever the idol of his party. His iron will, indomitable energy, full faith in himself and in his cause, united with frank and magnetic manners, and a generous heart, made him one of the strongest men in the nation. These two men were members of the Legislature of Illinois as early as 1836. DOUGLAS had distinguished himself as an able debater and controversialist in Illinois, in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, on the great question of slavery, and especially of the treatment of this question in the Territories. After voting to apply the Missouri line to Texas, he finally adopted the position of Popular Sovereignty, or Squatter Sovereignty, as it was called, leaving the people of each Territory to settle the question of slavery for themselves. In accordance with this principle he caused the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and assumed the position that the people of each Territory should themselves choose whether they would exclude or admit slavery. When Buchanan's Administration became a party to the conspiracy to make Kansas a slave State against the will of the people, DOUGLAS adhered to his principle of popular sovereignty, and insisted that the people of Kansas should decide, by a fair vote, the question. This brought him in collision with the extreme men of the slaveholders' party, and they sought to degrade him by removing him from his position of Chairman of the Committee on Territories. In July, 1858, the Senatorial term of DOUGLAS was about to expire, and he came home to enter upon the canvass for reelection.

In June, 1858, the Republican State Convention met at Springfield, Illinois, and nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the United States Senate in opposition to DOUGLAS. The speech which Mr. LINCOLN made at that convention, brief as it is, is one of the most remarkable in our history. He gave so clear an exposition of the struggle which had long been going on between liberty and slavery, that his words immediately seized the attention of the people and became historical. They were recognized as expressing a great philosophic fact, and the man who uttered them, then an obscure lawyer, immediately secured the ear and soon the hearts of the friends of liberty throughout the Union. His speech commencing, "A house divided against itself," &c., is too familiar to need quotation. Of the great conflict between liberty and slavery, he said: "We shall not fail; wise counsels may accelerate, or mistakes may delay, but sooner or later the victory is sure to come." Such was the grave, philosophic appreciation by LINCOLN of the great contest then pending. With this feeling, he entered upon the memorable senatorial canvass of 1858 with Senator DOUGLAS. This, whether looking at the persons engaged or the principles involved, was the most remarkable political contest in American history. The two great parties throughout the Union paused to watch its progress, and each observed with eager solicitude every movement of its champion.

Soon after the arrival of DOUGLAS from Washington, in Summer of 1858, Mr. LINCOLN challenged him to a series of debates during the campaign. The challenge was accepted. It was arranged that there should be seven joint debates, each alternately opening and closing the discussion; the opening speech to occupy one hour, the reply one hour and a half, and the close half an hour; so that each tournament should be limited to three hours. These debates held in different sections of the State, and in the open air, called together vast throngs of people. They were conducted, with few exceptions, with the dignity and courtesy becoming the occasion. There was every motive to stimulate each champion to the exertion of his utmost power. Each was actuated by sincere convictions that the success of his party was necessary to the safety and prosperity of his country. The Senatorship was the immediate personal prize which would reward the victor, and in the future was the Presidency, probably not overlooked by either, certainly not forgotten by DOUGLAS. The great political questions at issue between the parties were discussed; but each, felt, instinctively, that the slavery question was the question of questions. This absorbed all the interest. The question of slavery in the territories, the Dred Scott decision, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the opinions of the fathers, were among the topics most frequently debated. DOUGLAS went through this campaign with the manner and the bearing of a conquering hero. There was something grand in the boldness with which he threw himself into the contest, and dealt his blows right and left against the great Republican party on one side, and the Administration which sought to aid his defeat on the other. DOUGLAS and his friends were most liberal in their expenditures in this canvass. He had his special trains of cars, a cannon, the firing of which announced his approach, bands of music, his circle of devoted friends traveling with him, and it is said there was expended in the canvass not less than $50,000. Some idea of the plain, simple, frugal habits of Mr. LINCOLN may be gathered from a remark made by him after its close, when he said, with the idea apparently that he had been somewhat extravagant, "I do not believe I have spent a cent less than *five hundred dollars* in this canvass."

Senator DOUGLAS was at that time undoubtedly the leading debater in the United States Senate. For years he had been accustomed to meet the trained leaders of the nation in Congress, and never, either in single combat, or receiving the fire of a whole party, had been discomfitted. He was bold, defiant, aggressive, vigorous, fertile in resources, terrible in denunciation, familiar with political history, with practical readiness in all controversial discussion; of indomitable physical and moral courage, and unquestionably the most formidable man in the nation on the stump. The friends of LINCOLN were not without anxiety when the challenge was given and accepted, for a campaign on the stump. LINCOLN was candid, cool, truthful, logical, philosophical; never betrayed into an unfair statement. The criticism upon him as a lawyer was verified and illustrated in these debates: "On the right side of a case LINCOLN is an overwhelming giant; on the wrong side his sense of justice and right makes him weak." DOUGLAS' ardor always made him, for the time, believe the side he adopted was right. LINCOLN argued the side of freedom with the most profound conviction that its triumph was necessary to the greatness and existence of his country.

It was wonderful how strongly in these discussions, as in all the acts of his public life, he impressed the people with his fairness, honesty and truthfulness. Every hearer in the vast crowds who thronged to these discussions, whatever his political views, went away with the conviction, "LINCOLN believes what he says; he is candid; he would not misstate a fact, or take an unfair advantage to secure a triumph." He had one advantage over DOUGLAS; he was always good-humored. He had always an apt and happy story for illustration, and while DOUGLAS was sometimes irritable, LINCOLN never lost his temper. DOUGLAS carried away the most popular applause, but LINCOLN made the deeper and more lasting impression. DOUGLAS did not disdain an immediate, an *ad captandum* triumph, while LINCOLN aimed at permanent conviction. DOUGLAS addressed prejudice, and especially the prejudice against the negro, with an adroitness and power never surpassed. LINCOLN stated his propositions, and sustained them with the fullest historical knowledge and irresistible logic. DOUGLAS, owing to the favorable apportionment of the Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, carried a majority and secured the Senatorship, although a majority of the popular vote was recorded against him.

These great debates made DOUGLAS Senator and LINCOLN President.

LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURATION.

Not so solemn and impressive an inauguration as that of 1861 has occurred since the Presidency of WASHINGTON. Attempts had been made to throw the car in which Mr. LINCOLN traveled toward the Capital from the track. Torpedoes had been placed upon the rails to blow up the car in which he rode. A conspiracy to assassinate him as he passed through Baltimore was discovered, which induced him, by advice of Gen. SCOTT and others, to change his route and to pass through that city at an earlier hour than had been intended. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, cognizant of the conspiracy and aware of the dangers, made careful preparation to secure the peaceful performance of the ceremonies of inauguration, and he earnestly advised Mr. LINCOLN to come directly and immediately to Washington. A great anxiety pervaded the public mind. It was known that the city of Washington was filled with traitors. But it was also known that there were, in addition to the few regular troops under Gen. SCOTT, many thousand people from the North ready to defend with their lives the President of their choice.

The President, having been inaugurated, and passing to the White House, looked around him to possess himself of the situation.

Congress had adjourned without making any preparation to meet the impending difficulties. The rebel Government, after its leaders had stolen the arms of the North, had seized the forts, arms and material of war in the seceded States. They had robbed the Union of its arms. The public offices were filled with traitors. The White House itself, it is now known, had spies around the President's own hearth. LEE and JOHNSON, and EWELL and HILL, and STEWART and MAGRUDER, and PEMBERTON and WINDER, and very many others held commissions in the United States army. So it was in the navy. Traitors were everywhere in the public offices.

Such was the condition of things when this inexperienced citizen of Illinois assumed the Presidential chair.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The conflict between freedom and slavery now assumed the proportions of a great civil war. It is not my purpose to follow the varying fortunes of that war, vast in the numbers engaged, stupendous in the material, and treasure, and precious human life expended. Through all its difficulties and dangers, through all its varying changes, from Bull Run and Ball's Bluff to Vicksburgh, Gettysburgh, Mission Ridge and Fort Fisher; the rise and fall of Generals, through the varying campaigns of McClellan, and Pope, and Burnside and Pope, and Hooker, and Meade, and Banks, and Butler, down to the later and brighter triumphs of Grant, and Sherman, and Thomas, and Sheridan, and Farragut, and Porter, the President has been always found faithful, patient, persistent, and resolute; his sagacious eye ever fixed steadfastly on one consummation—*Union, liberty and peace.* With a courage that has never faltered, with a zeal that has never flagged, with a patriotism that has absorbed his whole soul, and heart, and life; with a faith and trust in God, in liberty and justice never shaken, and with a confiding trust in the people, to which they have ever most generously responded, he has labored for the restoration of the Union. As the slaveholders' conspiracy sought to destroy the Union, to reconstruct it, with *slavery the corner-stone*, God has so shaped events that the Union will be restored with *liberty the corner-stone.* The great work of LINCOLN—the restoration of the integrity of the Union—draws near its consummation. The gray of the morning begins to break, and soon the sun of peace will emerge through the lurid clouds of war.

PEACE.

But peace comes not yet. The conference in Hampton Roads has not brought it. The sun of peace will rise from behind the war-clouds that enveloped the veterans of SHERMAN. It will break forth from some great battle-field in the South—a battle-field on which LEE's army shall be scattered and overthrown. The path to peace lies over the breastworks of LEE and through the defenses of Richmond! This peace, this permanent peace, when it comes, brings with it national unity, national liberty, a free Republic from Plymouth rock and Jamestown to the golden sands of the Pacific. It makes one nation of a territory extending from sunrise to sundown; from the land where ice never thaws to the sunny climes where water never freezes; and all this land shall have one flag, a homogeneous people, and one nationality. To accomplish such an end is a grand cause to fight for, a glorious cause to die for.

SLAVERY DIES BY ITS OWN HAND.

Slavery, having plunged the nation into this terrible civil war, dies by the sword it drew to maintain its own life and supremacy. That once haughty power, lately so proud and defiant, now totters to its final overthrow. Defeated in the field, its leaders the outcasts of the world, with sympathy from no Christian people, the leaders of the rebellion, who hold by military terror the people in subjugation, approach the end of their ignominious career. Their barbarous cruelties to Union prisoners, and their management of the war, has furnished the blackest page in the history of civilization. They have illustrated the brutalizing influences of their darling institution. For the sake of our race, it could be wished that this page could be blotted out from American history.

These last four years of war have done the work of a century. The rapid and radical change in public opinion may be traced in the action of Congress. The Thirty-seventh Congress commenced by confiscating and freeing slaves used by rebels, freeing "contrabands." Then it enacted that no officer or soldier of the Union army should restore a fugitive slave. Then it consecrated the National Capital to freedom. It secured to the long-oppressed African the right to testify in courts, the right to a fair jury trial, making all men equal before the law. Soon thereafter Congress prohibited slavery forever in all the territory which was then held or which might thereafter be acquired by the United States, thereby securing by that one act one-third of the area of the nation to freedom. The Thirty-seventh Congress went still further and declared that the slaves held by rebels should be free, and authorized the President to receive into the Army persons of African descent, thus conferring the privilege upon the negro of fighting for his liberty, and giving him the arms and pay of a soldier, and inspiring the manliness of a freedman. That badge of northern servitude, the fugitive slave law, was repealed, and the coastwise slave trade prohibited. Meanwhile the Executive was not behind Congress in striking at the cause of the war. The great proclamation of freedom, which emancipated more than three million slaves, will live in history forever and carry the name of the author down to future ages as *the emancipator of a race.* The State governments also, as soon as relieved from the control of rebel influences, were equally zealous to relieve themselves of this curse alike to black and white. Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri, adopted new constitutions abolishing and prohibiting slavery forever. The Union citizens of Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, are doing the same.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

But one step more remained to consummate this great work of securing liberty throughout the Republic—an amendment of the organic law, the Constitution, abolishing and prohibiting slavery throughout the United States. This the President recommended and urged as a consummation of the proclamation and of the laws of Congress.

The Thirty-eighth Congress has immortalized itself by the adoption of the joint resolution submitting such an amendment of the Constitution to the States for their adoption. The States are ratifying this proposed amendment with earnest activity, and but a few months will pass before it will have been adopted by the requisite number to make it a part of the Constitution. The adoption of this constitutional amendment may be regarded as the national sentence of death to slavery pronounced by Congress. It is the event of the century, and will ever stand out in the record of man's history to mark the advance of the race.

Possibly this result might have been accomplished by peaceful agencies, but it would have required many long years. Nothing but this earthquake of war, brought on by the slaveholders themselves, could have accomplished this great revolution. Now, when victories first, and wise counsels after victories, shall bring peace—peace with liberty and Union—our country will take her place, the leading power of civilization, the head of Christendom.

In passing thus rapidly over these eventful years none can fail to recognize the hand of Almighty God in these most wonderful changes. I desire in these my last words in Congress reverently to invoke the blessing of God upon our beloved country, and that He will bless us and guide us through all the clouds which still overshadow our country, to peace, union and liberty secured by law.

THE RE-ELECTION OF MR. LINCOLN.

Striking and Characteristic Letter from Hon. D. S. Coddington.

The Workingmen's Association of this city recently passed a resolution requesting DAVID S. CODDINGTON, Esq., to write in their behalf a congratulatory letter to President LINCOLN, upon his second inauguration as President. Mr. CODDINGTON complied with their request, and wrote the following characteristic letter. Its length will not be regretted by those who begin its perusal:

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: I am deputed by the Workingmen's Association of this city to congratulate you, the hardest worker of them all, upon the noble work which, through you, free labor is achieving for free government. To-day your new administration steps into the circle of nations with a new America. The obligations of the past are dissolved. Reluctance to disturb an especial institution has been summarily cured by the awful vigor with which that institution has shaken and disturbed us. That branch of State rights which gives a State the right to destroy the nation, has been confiscated by the nation. Violated democracy secures its safety and revenges its wrongs by withdrawing the right to degrade labor.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, you will again lay your winning hand on that inaugural Bible, once moist with the warm, pure kiss of WASHINGTON. For thirty years your predecessors' Presidential lives have expired with their first term. How is it that you, reeking with conflict and gory with recreant blood, march to your second oath with a conqueror's strength and a saviour's applause? How is it that you, who have exhausted more treasure, encouraged more taxes, hurled more thunder, and filled more graves than all the heroes and statesmen preceding the Constitution, than any other conqueror who has founded or distracted American empire, from FERNANDO CORTEZ to the German emigrant who struts under the pilfered crown of Mexico; now is it, with the habeas corpus suspended, Fort Lafayette in good working order, and errors committed, both political and military, you go to the Capitol to-day riddled with flowers, instead of bayonets; armed only with a Bible and a flag, swept there by no force but the overwhelming flood of warm and willing votes?

If to preserve the principles of WASHINGTON you have been obliged to destroy life with the prodigality of NAPOLEON, a discriminating people have consigned you to no rock but the solid constancy of the national approbation. They believe that if you have stretched power, it was to preserve power; if you are spilling your brother's blood, it is to save your father's work. They know that the ferocity and discord of a few years means the humanity and harmony of centuries. They see the yoke of a ruthless race falling into the grave of a guilty South, and they cry amen to a deed that punishes the rebel's broken oath with the negro's broken chain. Abstract virtue might exact a less selfish emancipation. But when we remember the trials of a people tied up with inherited evils, the struggle and the deliverance are not unworthy of us.

Some wise people think that to spare slavery now is to stop war. But as slavery was safely spared when it began war, what hope is there that a Government which was defied when its debt was only eighty millions of dollars, will not be attacked when it is oppressed with a debt of two or three thousand millions of dollars? The debt alone must destroy slavery, or slavery will crush us with debt. Bring them back without emancipation, and this is their argument: "We hate you as ever because you hate slavery, because you are richer than us, and more than ever now because you have beaten us. We ground arms because you are too many for us—that is no disgrace. You have grounded your principles to save more debt—that is contemptible. You have spent three thousand millions of dollars, endured great suffering, and here we are again with our old hate and our old institution back again, ready if you begin to cant and talk anti slavery again, to fight you again, with a better chance next time, when you are staggering toward bankruptcy."

"Oh, but slavery is dead," says the opposition. This time the tomb is a dodge to get into the temple. If the war should run off every slave but two, and the South should come back with only Pompey and Dinah, they would in time breed back the real slave population, breed back the old brood of fire eaters, conspirators and armed enemies, and with the help of VALLANDIGHAM & Co. here, and of LAIRD & Co.'s English neutrality abroad, who doubts their ability for increased mischief? Those who cry ruin if we don't spare slavery, cried ruin if we redirected you; cried ruin if you superseded MCCLELLAN; cried ruin if we resisted traitors. As is the favorite cry against those who differ with us. In 1824, WEBSTER cried ruin if a high tariff was passed. In 1842 he cried ruin if it was defeated. CLAY told the world that the Sub-Treasury was the knell of finance; and when a boy I heard a distinguished publicist call JACKSON a scoundrel, who should be shot; and I heard the same person very lately speak of him as all that was great and good.

Without abolition, what do we gain by blood and sacrifice? Not population or territory, for we fight no foreign foe; not colonies or dependencies, for we bring back only our equals. It is nothing to punish, unless we remove the cause of punishment. Is the great commotion to produce only railroads torn up and storehouses burned down? Is that in the 7-30 and 10-40 contracts? No, Sir. The workingmen of this nation expect to work out of this war with the dignity of work fully established. As a skillful pianist only brings out the full tones of his instrument in touching all the keys, both black and white, so shall you, in using all the forces of free labor, draw out the grand harmonies of our national march.

Four years ago you were dodging assassins on your way to empire. To-day your safe conduct is written with the blood that oozes from a dying heresy. Four years ago you only rode to the capital through a gap in the democratic party; to-day you are there in spite of the union of all the elements that threatened the Union. In that anxious November contest how we held our breath for fear some other breath of popular caprice might wait some weaker hand to grasp the difficulty, might lift some lesser light to chase this southern darkness from our land. The delicate and important point in that canvass was, how to elect you without spoiling you; now to trust your future without sanctioning all your past. Popularity so often exaggerates self-importance, that self discipline sometimes relapses into self sufficiency.

Heavy minorities are the healthiest monitors of successful candidates for power. Rulers will measure their duties by the distance between the possession of office and the possibility of its loss. In perilous times, while wielding immense resources, the temptation to play the despot is always strong. It is so simple, so direct and so effective. In proportion as powerful elements are excited are we stimulated to use power in grappling with them. But in the last Presidential contest the issues were so wide apart, the alternative so distinct and peremptory, whether we would surrender to a crime or get along with a few faults, many virtues and much experience, that whatever fear the people felt of demoralizing you with an extravagant approval, was lost in the pride of overwhelmingly extinguishing the degrading ticket that confronted you.

The people of this country are ever a hopeful people—hopeful of victories in battle, hopeful of reform in rulers. They do not believe that you will misconstrue your triumph, although you go back to the chair almost with the strength of a Constitutional Amendment.

You may have shaped the first for this second coming—your future rule can only prepare itself for a grateful immortality. Your election in 1860 was a political commonplace; the old story of "available candidate" and a party victory, born of GARRLEY's tactics and BUCHANAN's blunders. The North, too humane to love slavery, and too constitutional to disturb it, meant no mischief until the mischief-mongers of the South taught us how to beat them at their own business. No doubt the instincts of the nation would have gravitated in time to where war has hurried it.

All great reforms have been precipitated by the crimes or the weaknesses of individuals. The imbecility of King JOHN gave England Magna Charta a hundred years before the intelligence of the age could have wrung it from the average energy of barbaric power. *Habeas Corpus* was hastened by CHARLES II.'s love of women being more ardent than his love of authority. Common prudence in Lord NORTH and his compeers have adjourned the Declaration of Independence until the very hour that we have so powerfully proved our right to it. The South thought the North was playing billiards with the election of 1860. Cushioning on the territories to carom on the States. In pushing their cues too vigorously they have only pocketed themselves.

No man ever assumed powers so disadvantageously as yourself. Some Western lawsuits, a few stump speeches and one unexciting Congressional term sums up the experience that was to administer a calamity fifty years brewing. Yet directness of purpose and vigor of understanding have relieved us from the sad anarchy promised by the experienced inability that preceded you. You left home with a confused impression that something was wrong, but that it must all work right. Fond of a joke yourself, it might be possible they were only helping you to a new anecdote. A government so innocent could not be the victim of such guilt. You brought to an honest heart to a deceitful era. You possessed neither the perceptions nor the wickedness to see the awful depths of the malignity that lay at the base of your election. When you stepped upon the deck, what wild disorder pervaded the ship of State! There lay the old pilot swooning at the helm, drugged with Southern opiates. There lay the Constitution torn in pieces by the wrestlings of its defenders. The very freedom of the system embarrassing all freedom of action, no pretext to justify wrong, no precedent to need it. How shall authority be exercised against the authors of all authority?

With a bewildered look you gazed on the ghastly gift of November, in doubt whether you came to Washington to attend a funeral or execute a contract. Office-seekers begging for office, patriots asking for a country; the rebel commissioners knocking for admission—not for the halter they had earned—but for their share of the ruins they had made; not ambassadors but grave-diggers came for the body, prepared to bury American liberty under the dust of their rubbish platitudes. We all have our theories how they ought to have been treated, how much wiser our little wisdom could have managed the war. Ministers of great emergencies escape not great calamities. Censure now, immortality hereafter.

WASHINGTON, shot in effigy by one State, moved to be impeached by another, the descendants of both contending for his autograph. If JACKSON regretted at his death-bed that he had not hung CALHOUN, no such sorrow can shade the dying hour of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The shot he has poured into CALHOUN's successors will rattle along the centuries for many eras of American history, to which saddest and profoundest calamity of that history he is indissolubly linked. If JACKSON immortalized himself by rocking to sleep the infant disunion, what must be his fame who shall forever hush the full-grown demon.

If GEORGE WASHINGTON challenges the glory of the world for lifting up one race, what renown awaits him who redeems two? Saratoga and Yorktown snapped the Americo-Saxon chain, but GRANT's grips chokes the wrongs of two races; SHERMAN's march guards the progress of the fallen as well as the favored color. The South, which loses its temper in proportion as it loses its territories, attempts to stamp on the leader in all these forms the degrading epithets of "tyrant," "buffoon," "Illinois ape." Unfortunately for them, unlike the African ape, his anger does not throw down at random luscious cocoanuts. The fruit are better aimed, and bear blood instead of milk.

The contest, though unfinished, is no longer uncertain. CALHOUN's grave is in our possession. His theory is under the feet of our armed heroes. What peace shall parole the captured doctrine? As workingmen respectfully but manfully addressing the master-worker, this association bid you God-speed.

DAVID S. CODDINGTON.

On behalf of the Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association of New-York.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Trials—The Deseret Legislature—Brigham Young's Message.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

Among the various cases which have come up before the Probate Court of this county, the present session, are two of considerable interest hereabouts. One is the case of JAMES M. THURMOND *vs.* JEREMIAH M. FOX. The prosecutor was counsel for a person in Virginia, (MONTANA,) whom the Vigilants sent summarily to his final account. The defendant is charged with the exile of the prosecutor from that region, and $10,000 damages is sought.

In the other case, Mr. WILLIAM A. HICKMAN is under indictment for larceny. "BILL HICKMAN" is a character more or less familiar to every person who knows much of Salt Lake City. He passes for some sort of a Mormon, though what, is difficult to learn. But this has helped him along in former times among the "faithful." BILL's reputation is dubious, and everybody speaks of him in ambiguous terms. He has been indicted more than once of late. One of his greatest weaknesses is presumed to be a large affection for quadrupeds. BILL pleads that he is in the military employ of the United States, and, therefore, is not subject to said court under said indictment. BILL is a bit of a lawyer himself, and, guilty or not guilty, has doubtless tried to make his footing good.

To-day, the quasi Legislature of the State of Deseret assembled in the Council House of this city, and received a message from Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG, in which, however, there is nothing to startle the "rest of mankind" from their usual propriety. BRIGHAM says Deseret continues to rapidly advance in the path of progress and development, and to march steadily onward to the fulfilment of the high destiny anticipated for her. The settlements have increased in numbers, population and material wealth. There has been no change the past year "in the relationship of the State of Deseret with the parent Government." By paying its own way, Deseret thought to lessen the expenses of the general Government, and Congress may yet see the matter in that light. To save confusion and trouble when the State organization shall be recognized, BRIGHAM recommends the temporary adoption of the present laws of the territory.

The progress in coal mining, building and manufactures are noted. The Pacific Railroad and the telegraph are favorably alluded to. Cotton-growing in the territory is looking up, and the Colorado River route to the west, and to the east via Panama, is regarded as most important.

One thousand copies of the message were ordered to be printed. Hon. GEORGE Q. CANNON was elected Secretary of Senate, in place of Hon. D. H. WELLS, absent; and SETH M. BLAIR, Esq., was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The honorable members legislated a little on publishing and distributing the laws and journals of the Assembly, and on adopting the laws of Utah, heard reports of committees on elections, and adjourned *sine die.*

Thus ended the representation of the high comedy of the State of Deseret, nobody hurt and nobody very much better or worse.

The overland stages have again been withdrawn from some portions of the route on the Platte. It does seem a thing to be regretted that the great highway across the plains should be so broken up and made so unreliable as it has been of late. The annoyance to the people of the Territories is extreme, as their mails and business with the East are thereby completely disarranged, and great loss and most perplexing delays are the consequence. At this present writing the merchants of this region are at an utter loss what to do in regard to their purchases and freight age for the coming season. Their agents will doubtless go to New-York, some of them, but whether to send their goods across the Plains, or by the Isthmus and the Colorado River, is at present a vexed question. Some purchases will be made in California, and these will, in all probability, come up the Colorado.

FROM CHICAGO.

Local Items—The Sanitary Fair—The Military Camps.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 6, 1865.

It is rather quiet here, just now, with a decided dearth of news of general importance. We have plenty of local items, in the way of crimes and casualties; and as to the former, it cannot well be otherwise, considering we have twelve hundred licensed retailers of liquor in our city. One, to look at their signs, would be led to imagine that this was a principal business in Chicago. Large as it is, there are but few native Americans engaged in it. The Germans preponderate, and next come the Irish, and other foreign nationalities follow, so that our own are low down on the scale in point of numbers. There has been a large and increased number of homicides during the past six months, the last of which occurred on Saturday morning. There has, also, been during that time a great influx of roughs from some quarter, which accounts for the disorders among us. Yet, as a general thing, considering the heterogeneous character of our population, and the constant coming and going of strangers, Chicago may be regarded as a quiet city.

THE FOURTH.

Inauguration Day was duly observed in this city by a pretty general closing of places of business, by Union meetings for religious and patriotic services, and by meetings at the various churches. The public offices, the Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, Banks, &c., were closed. Would it not be well that this observance of the Fourth of March should grow into a permanent habit with our people? It is true, the inauguration of a President does not occur but once in four years; but the occasion could at least be solemnized as it was upon Saturday.

THE GREAT SANITARY FAIR.

The preparations for the great Sanitary Fair, which is to commence in this city on the 30th of May, more and more absorb general interest. Every denomination of Christians, all civic societies and industrial employments, have a distinct organization, and it is expected that the emulation thus created will be prolific of results to the treasury of the Sanitary Commission. These several organizations are sending out circulars and agents to all parts of the country, to create an interest and secure contributions.

It may all be well enough to have a great fair, to make a great show, and thus be able to exhibit great results. But it is to be feared that during the next three months, while we are engaged in these preparations to mass our resources, the current stream of contributions will be dried up, and our soldiers left to suffer. The treasury of the commissions are now nearly empty, and their receipts will be limited, if we all turn our attention to this fair; while within the ensuing few weeks it is not improbable that great battles will be fought, and thus a necessity created for sanitary supplies. It is to be hoped that the rebellion will receive its death-blow before the 30th of May. Would it not be full as well, therefore, that the current supply to the commissions be kept up to meet pressing current needs, even if the results of the great fair should not be of such stunning magnitude? Our soldiers would get it all the same, and that too, when it would be of the most use to them.

MILITARY.

The troops under the last call are passing rapidly through this city for the Southwest. Six of our ten new regiments are already in Nashville, or beyond, and the balance will rapidly follow. A splendid regiment of artillery from Minnesota passed through last week. It was composed of some of the best material of that State. Company K was obliged to remain two or three days for want of transportation. While here a division of the Sons of Temperance was formed among them, taking ninety-nine members. This speaks well for their moral status.

Not much progress is made in this city toward filling our quota. Every one deems a draft inevitable, and consequently but little efforts are made in some of the wards. Others are active, and will be out of the draft in a few days. There are 3,250 to raise in this district yet. The draft, however, has been postponed until further orders, which many are disposed to regard as a postponement indefinitely.

THE CONSPIRACY.

The testimony of the witnesses for the defence in the conspiracy case, now on trial before the Military Commission at Cincinnati, has created a great fluttering among the Democratic leaders of this city. It is more damaging to them than even the evidence of the prosecution. Several have come out in "cards," pronouncing the statements of their fellow-conspirators on the witness-stand, as false. It is creating an interesting family quarrel among these rebel sympathizers.

Business is quiet, and presents no marked features. The money market is unusually stringent from some cause, and the bankers report currency as extremely short. I believe, however, that the three-per-cent-month-men have a full supply. The weather is cool, but pleasant. Our harbor is clear of ice, and the shrill whistle of the "tugs" is again heard upon the river.

THE AMENDED ENROLLMENT ACT.

Regulations for Enrollment—Drafting and Acceptance of Substitutes.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 5.—The following act of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

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SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That where any revised enrollment in any Congressional or draft district has been obtained or made, prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrollment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrollment instead of being applied to or based upon the enrollment as it may have stood before the revision.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrollment,) and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost-Marshal-General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost-Marshals, Boards of Enrolment and mustering officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that full and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter, no county, town, township, ward, precinct or election district shall have credit, except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in computing quotas hereafter, credit shall be given to the several States, districts and sub-districts, for all men furnished by them, respectively, and not heretofore credited, during the present rebellion, for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished, and reducing the same to years: *Provided*, That such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the 21st day of December, 1864.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That persons who have been, or may hereafter be drafted, under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment, for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished, or may actually furnish, accepted substitutes (not liable to draft) for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been mustered into the service, anything in the act of Feb. 24, 1864, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person who, for pay or profit, shall enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person, or convict, or person under indictment for a felony, or who is held to bail to answer for a felony, or person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him in either case before mentioned, to be such, or who shall defraud or illegally deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State, local or United States bounty, to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not exceeding $1,000, nor less than $200, or imprisoned not exceeding two years and not less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court aforesaid.

SEC. 18. *And be it

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a telegram from Philadelphia stating that news has reached Washington, from Wilmington, the 6th inst., (Monday last,) to the effect that a scout from SHERMAN'S army had come into Gen. TERRY'S lines. He left SHERMAN on the 1st inst., as we guess, in the occupation of Cheraw, S. C., and intending to march at once over the border into North Carolina. The army had subsisted very well off the country covered by their march, and were in fine condition. There had been no fighting of greater consequence than cavalry skirmishing. The scout who brings this news started for Newbern, but hearing of the capture of Wilmington, he made for that point.

We give this morning copious extracts from rebel papers of the 8th and 9th inst. Their war news is exceedingly meagre; not a word from SHERMAN, nothing from the Shenandoah Valley, and "all quiet with GRANT." A dispatch from Mobile, however, is worth notice. On the 28th ult. twenty-two steamers and six Mississippi River transports were in the lower bay, and a large number of troops were reported at Pensacola and Dauphin Island. The rebels consequently anticipated an early attack upon Mobile. The vexed question of arming negroes is settled by the passage of the act therefor by the rebel Senate. Congress was to adjourn yesterday. Some interesting correspondence between Gen. SHERMAN and the rebel cavalry leader, Gen. WADE HAMPTON, is published. It seems that some of Gen. SHERMAN'S foragers had been murdered after capture, and he informed HAMPTON that in all such cases he should exact life for life. HAMPTON replies, in a letter full of bombast, and promises to execute two for one, or, in Southern parlance, to see SHERMAN and go one better. But he will be very careful not to try it. The tone of the rebel press is less belligerent, but none the lessdismal than usual.

Washington was somewhat disturbed yesterday by rumors of a battle somewhere in North Carolina between our troops, under Gen. SCHOFIELD and the rebels. There was no faith given to the story, and no actual news has transpired to warrant anything of the kind.

It was reported in Washingon yesterday that the fragments of EARLY'S forces had fled to the mountains, and that his so-called army was completely broken up. A doubtful story.

The desertions from the rebel armies are growing more and more frequent, and must be a source of great anxiety to their leaders. A letter from Newbern states that on the 25th ult. a whole company of the Sixth North Carolina Confederate Cavalry, which was raised in the western part of the State, came into our lines in a body, with their two Lieutenants, their horses and equipments, numbering over sixty men. After a bountiful feast, they (with the old flag at the head of their column) entered the city, the hospitality of which they are now enjoying. The arrival of the remainder of this regiment into our lines is daily looked for. They say that Kinston is to be evacuated, and that the South Carolina troops are the first to give up and acknowledge that the South is whipped.

The Secretary of War has informed Gov. FENTON that he accepts the tender of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of State National Guards, of Brooklyn, Col. ADAMS, for one year's service, to apply on the quota of Kings County.

Eight hundred paroled Union prisoners arrived at Annapolis yesterday, of whom 520 were sent to hospitals.

UNITED STATES SENATE—EXTRA SESSION

No public business was done yesterday—the Senate, immediately after convening, having gone into Executive session. Immediately after opening the doors the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the Bath and Coney Island Bridge bill; also for a steam ferry between New-York and New Jersey; also, the Broadway Railroad bill—a majority report. Among the bills passed were: The Battery Extension bill, requiring Registers of cities and counties to provide an official seal, relative to deposits of Savings Banks, incorporating the New-York Union Yacht Club. Mr. COOK moved for the appointment of a Select Committee of nine for the advancement of bills on general orders, which was carried. Adjourned.

In the Assembly, the following Business Committee (commonly called the Grinding Committee) was appointed: Messrs. Gleason, Sandford, Perry, Brandreth, Reddington, Lord, Petts, Stewart, Hasbrouck, Kemball, Mathews, Salmon, Daniels, Ridgeway and Weed. Bills were passed to incorporate the Accidental Insurance Company; to incorporate the Ellsworth Social Club, of Brooklyn; to amend the act relative to local improvements in Brooklyn. Mr. COOPER introduced a bill relative to the public health of New-York City. Gov. FENTON sent in a message inclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the purchase of the "Merchants' Exchange," New-York, for a Custom-house; and also a draft of a bill ceding the jurisdiction of the State over said property to the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

A colored man has been drawn as a juror in Providence, R. I., and will take his seat among the others. Hitherto it has been customary, when a colored man's name was drawn, to pass it over, but now a new course is to be pursued. A similar case occurred in Brooklyn a few weeks ago. A colored man, possessing a considerable amount of property, was drawn as a juror, but he was permitted to retire, as no negroes had served in that capacity.

News from Colima, Mexico, says that MAXIMILIAN has ratified the contract of JUAREZ with Messrs. HOLIDAY & Co., the owners of the line of steamers running between San Francisco and Mexican ports. These steamers sail under Mexican colors, as those running in the Gulf on the eastern side are required to do. San Francisco trade with Mexico is now very large and rapidly increasing.

The Union men of Memphis gave a grand banquet to Gen. WASHBURNE on the 8th inst. The General made a speech, in which he expressed himself in opposition to military rule, hoped that civil law would soon suffice, and manifested his intention to deal as leniently as possible with the people.

Railroad traveling in the middle-western States has been greatly impeded for two weeks past by high water in the rivers. Now, however, the water has gone down so that regular trains are resumed on most of the large roads, and travelers stand a fair chance of making connections.

The boiler of the large steam flouring mills at Woodstock, Canada West, exploded on Sunday morning. The engine-house, boiler-house and immense chimney were completely shattered, but the mill was not much damaged. Three or four persons, including the engineer, were killed, and one of the proprietors, Mr. WOOD, was injured.

The Watertown, N. Y., *Reformer* says: "Mr. ANTHONY DEMARCE, a citizen of our village, died on Monday last, at the extraordinary age of 105 years and two days. He came to this village from Canada, and has resided here some fifteen years, and has left a numerous family of children, grand-children and great-grand-children about him."

LARKIN D. MASON, State Agent for New-Hampshire at Washington, has during the past three years sent home the remains of more than 200 soldiers, at an expense of from $75 to $118, in most cases advancing the money. In every case but two the money has all been refunded by the friends of the deceased.

The new bridge over the Blackstone River, at Woonsocket, for the air-line railroad, is just completed. It is 300 feet long, and the Woonsocket people call it the finest railroad bridge in the State. It is wide enough for a double track, and cost $12,000.

A Charleston correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that a secret Union League has existed in Charleston during the rebellion. Dr. MACKEY was the chief officer; Gov. AIKEN, Judge BUIST, and five hundred others were members.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that Mrs. HORACE MANN has been engaged for a number of years in collecting and arranging for publication the various papers of her husband. They have been given to the printer, and will soon appear.

The nhited States Supreme Court has ordered an oath to be taken by all practitioners at that bar that they have never favored the rebellion, and will support and defend the Constitution and the laws.

A cotton manufactory is to be erected in San Francisco. The staple is to be procured from Sinaloa, Utah and the Sandwich Islands, while the efforts are making to cultivate it in California.

The inauguration of Hon. J. M. WELLES, as Governor of Louisiana, for the unexpired term, caused by the resignation of Gov. HAHN, took place in New Orleans on the 4th inst.

A freight train ran off the bridge over Long Lick Creek on the Nashville Railroad on Friday morning, causing injuries which detained the upward train from Nashville three hours.

The scheme for the Federation of the British North American Provinces was yesterday adopted by the Canadian Parliament by a vote of 91 to 33.

Seven counties in East Tennessee cast a unanimous vote for the Constitutional Amendment. They were Anderson, Morgan, Sevier, Scott, Claiborne, Jefferson and Granger.

The Flax-cotton Company's mill and machinery at Lockport, N. Y., was burned on Friday night. Loss $75,000, which is insured for $10,000.

Mr. FRANK NEWCOURT, of the firm of H. D. NEWCOURT & Co., one of the largest houses in Louisville, Ky., died on Friday.

Twenty-six Union families of Corpus Christi and vicinity, have been banished to Mexico by the rebel authorities.

A returned soldier named JOHN ESLAY was murdered last evening at New-Haven by a pauper named JOHN DONNELLY.

Vice-President JOHNSON was in the capitol yesterday, but he did not preside in the Senate. His health is much improved.

LOCAL NEWS.

Col. BAKER, Chief of the War Department Special Agency, has arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette between five and six hundred bounty-jumpers and deserters, and twenty-seven bounty-brokers, all of whom he caught by stratagem. Among the bounty-jumpers was one-half of an up-town fire company. GEORGE H. SITTERLY, an attache of the Provost-Marshal's office in Williamsburgh, was arrested by Col. BAKER'S detectives yesterday.

The case of STRONG *vs.* STRONG, for divorce, came up again yesterday before Judge MCCUNN on the motion made to postpone the trial of the same until after the trial of a certain indictment now pending in the Court of Sessions. After some delay, owing to the absence of Mr. MCKEON, one of the counsel, the motion was adjourned until Thursday morning next.

Produce and merchandise were held with rather more firmness on Saturday, but transactions in most articles were restricted. The freight market was very dull, with 457 vessels of all classes in port.

The Requisitions of the War Department —Clemency to Deserters.

It is a painful consideration, but one which we cannot conceal from ourselves, that the the draft ordered for Wednesday was primarily rendered necessary by army desertions. In this view, the proclamation of the President, giving deserters sixty days of grace, within which they may escape the penalties of the lately-amended Enrollment Act, may be said to supply a reason, strong and pointed, why the military authorities should listen, with some degree of attention, to the appeal of Gov. FENTON, in favor of an extension of the time for volunteer recruiting.

We are perfectly aware that Secretary STANTON has to consider first, and beyond all other matters, what are the real and immediate requirements of the army. To these requirements, every other consideration of local interest or of social convenience must be held subject. Patriotism requires this. Fidelity to the great national interests at stake demands it. And let what decision may be given to the petition for further days of grace, there is but one course open to the loyal citizen in this crisis: it is to accept that decision as a necessity of the times.

But while there will doubtless be this ready acquiescence in the judgment of the War Department, we think the President's Proclamation and the act of Congress by which it is authorized, must come into account as a strong argument in favor of giving additional time for recruiting, at least to such communities as are really in earnest in the business. It can hardly be that Congress meant, or that the President means, to extend to deserters from the army a special grace which is denied to loyal citizens who, although liable to the draft, have done nothing, and contemplate doing nothing, to forfeit their citizenship, let the draft come when it may. If tens of thousands of reckless men who have incurred the extreme penalty of military law by desertion, are invited to come back to their allegiance with a full promise of restoration to all the rights of citizenship—and are, moreover, allowed the long interval from this time to the 10th of May within which to redeem themselves from the position of perpetual outlaws—is it too much to ask that at least *half this term of grace* shall be given to those who have done the nation and the Government no wrong? We ask the military authorities to look at the *causes* which have led to the present revival of the draft. If among these causes, are to be found looming up in bold relief a heavy desertion from certain sections of the army, then the department must give weight to the fact that these desertions were in some considerable part due to a lax system of discipline, to a neglect of their duty on the part of commissioned officers, and to a general looseness of management on the part of the recruiting agencies of the department.

When these palpable facts are considered, it will then be for the Secretary of War to give due weight to the consideration that the grace now asked for our loyal citizens is not asked for the purpose of trifling with the exigencies of the public service; that it is not asked for to be abused, but that it is asked for that New-York may have the credit and the honor of doing what is necessary to sustain the national army in this crisis, *voluntarily*, and not under conscription.

We ask the Secretary once more, to remember that, at the present hour, we are furnishing recruits at a rate little short of 50,000 a year, and that the loyal heart of New-York is as deeply interested in the final triumph which is just awaiting the grand junction of the great armies of GRANT and SHERMAN as are communities that have made louder pretensions.

The Rebel Government—Legislation in Secret Session.

There has probably been nothing in the proceedings of the rebel Congress which exhibits more clearly the rapid progress which that body has made toward pure oligarchy, than the practice in which it now constantly indulges, of transacting all business of importance in "secret session." In the earlier part of the war, nothing was discussed in this way, except matters actually pertaining to, or affecting the movements of the armies in the field; but during the last two years, nothing, or next to nothing, has been debated with open doors, except declaratory resolutions, addresses, and proclamations. As soon as a bill is brought up, which promises to affect any important interest, or introduce any important change, the first whimper of opposition to it is a signal for going into "secret session," and from this moment nothing more is heard of the measure until it has been either enacted or rejected.

We need hardly say that a body legislating in secret is oligarchy in one of its most odious forms—the form which has made the history of Venice a record more hateful to liberty than that of any European despotism. A despot, let his conduct be ever so outrageous, at least assumes openly the responsibility of his acts, and presents himself to the public eye as a shining mark for criticism and reprobation. But an assembly which makes laws behind lock and key is, in reality, a despot, who has not only got rid of his conscience, but of all sensibility to the feelings, wishes or ideas of his fellow-men. An assembly, in which the action of its individual members is concealed from the public gaze, is, in fact, or may readily become, the most tremendous engine of tyranny that the wit of man can devise. Odium or responsibility, divided among even a dozen men, has, as the history of all corporations shows, no terrors for any body, and practically places no restraint on misconduct. When divided amongst two or three hundred, it is, of course, still more powerless, when, as is the case under the system of "secret societies," the precise share of each member of a legislature, in theformation of its decisions, cannot be fixed, the public practically loses all control over it.

It might, we think, be fairly argued that the representative system could never have succeeded in very large communities without the accompaniment of publicity. The first great experiment of it, that of the English House of Commons, cannot be said to have proved satisfactory until the practice of reporting the debates had begun. Previous to that, the Government of Great Britain was an oligarchy in all but the name, and the influence of popular opinion on legislation was *nil*. Since then Parliament has been rapidly reduced to subjection to the popular will, and an entirely new character has been infused into the law-making power. So that it may now be said to be one of the fundamental canons of the constitutional system, that the representative shall always speak and vote under the eye of his constituents, and shall not withdraw any of his official acts, except in cases previously defined, from their scrutiny and criticism.

We may safely consider the disregard of this rule by the Confederate Legislature at this early period of its existence as a very significant and unmistakable indication of the nature of the system of Government which the Southern leaders intended, had their attempt succeeded to establish a Confederacy. Of their dislike to a broad Democracy like ours, we have been long aware. But the recent proceedings of their Congress prove that even a Government of freeholders was not what they aimed at, but a Government of wealthy men, large landed proprietors—what, in short, ARISTOTLE calls an oligarchy, without any responsibility, or any show of responsibility, to the rest of the community. Gov. BROWN, in his late message, denounces the "secret sessions as part of that machinery created by the Richmond leaders for the destruction of Southern liberty," in very strong terms, and demands that they shall be abandoned, and that all legislative proceedings shall be public, so that the country may know by whom and by what arguments the various measures of government are assailed or degraded, and for what reasons and with what views they are passed.

Much of the practical interest of this matter is of course destroyed by the probability that the present Confederate Congress is the last that will ever meet. But it will, nevertheless, always possess considerable importance for the philosopher and historian, as a very suggestive indication of the course that the Confederacy would have run, had it succeeded—of the secret aims of its leading managers, and in fact as a key to many of the most singular problems of "this strange eventful history."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the representatives and officers of the Fire Department of this city was held on Friday night to express their opposition to the bill now in progress through the Legislature, to create a Paid Department. With all respect to the gentlemen participating, we submit that their confessions are very excellent arguments in favor of the change. Taking their resolutions, prepared (so said our report) by Mayor GUNTHER, we find them complaining that the new movement is going to put an unmerited degradation upon the present organization—a statement entirely gratuitous, and as far as possible from the fact. They further complain that the movement was a surprise. If it were, an organization so virtuous and so perfect as they tell us theirs is, should have been proof against any such trick. But we distinctly remember that the idea of a Paid Fire Department has been discussed at times for a dozen years. Their resolved complaint winds up with the stale cry of Legislative interference; with the assumption that this city is possessed of civic rights peculiar to itself; that anything may be done in any other section of the State, but here there must be no meddling; that the people of this city have such a superabundance of Roman virtue, such a solemn appreciation of the rights and duties of sovereignty, that they should be permitted to do all their own law-making; that the enactment of bills by the State Legislature, (without first consulting the knot of men who run the machine here,) is an outrage not to be tolerated.

These are the main reasons given at the meeting why a Paid Fire Department should not be instituted. Of the imperfection of the volunteer system we need no better evidence than their own confessions. In their resolutions and speeches, one leading point now constantly urged, is that the present system should not be changed, because it has been of late so much reformed; that runners and rowdies have been turned out, bunkers have been sent off, bad men expelled, and many important reforms in work and discipline have been effected. Why? Because the Paid Department was finding favor with the people, because the gross abuses of the old system had become so notorious that the good men—and there are thousands of them—in the Department were driven, in sheer self-defence, toward some effort to improve a rapidly degenerating and behind-the-age organization.

There is no sense in this sing-song about the incomparable virtues of firemen. That our real firemen are as good citizens as any equally numerous body of men—say the militia—no one denies; that they are any better, they will not themselves pretend. The simple question is, which is best and most economical—the paid or the volunteer system? Until they can show that a paid system is radically defective, inefficient, immoral, or wastefully expensive, we take it that neither the Legislature, nor the tax-payers nor the insurance companies, nor the people at large, will be very seriously exercised by their complaints about Albany interference or their rosy reminiscences of the virtues of historical firemen, the heroes of a better day, now remembered only by the exempts.

The Spanish-Peruvian Difficulty.

If the Spanish-Peruvian difficulty has been settled, it certainly has not been on the basis of compromise. Compromise implies mutual concession; but all the concession in the present instance has been on the side of Peru. Her submission to the dictation of Spain has been, in fact, most abject. By the treaty of peace recently made between the two Powers, Peru, in consideration of receiving back the Chincha Islands, and for the sake of avoiding war, agrees to allow an investigation of the Talambo case, to indemnify all Spaniards for the losses and confiscations sustained by them during the struggle for independence, and to pay Spain the $3,000,000 which this expedition to the Pacific is said to have cost her. These terms are equally hard and humiliating, and by assenting to them the Lima Government has evinced an utter disregard of its own dignity and the national honor. Submitting the Talambo case to judicial arbitrament gives a color to those calumnies which the Spanish agents have been reiterating against the Peruvian Executive and President; undertaking to indemnify Spanish subjects for the pecuniary losses which their grandfathers suffered amid the turmoil of revolution, affords scope for interminable litigation and fraud; while the repayment to Spain of the cost of the expedition, will be a virtual admission that the enterprise was necessary and just. It would not be easy indeed to parallel the pusillanimity displayed by President PEZET in this matter, nor the extortionate arrogance of the Spanish ambassador.

In extenuation of the Peruvian President's conduct, it may be pleaded that he was totally unprepared to resist the Spanish squadron, and had no alternative, save unqualified submission, or a war which would have laid the seaports of the Republic in ruins—but what can be advanced in excuse for Admiral PAREJA'S exactions? The Government which he represented had been the aggressor from the beginning. It had dealt with Peru as it would not have dared to deal with a strong Power. Instead of proposing to submit its paltry differences with its *quondam* dependency to the decision of an impartial arbitrator, it had at once recourse to violence—dispatched a fleet to Peruvian waters—seized on the Chinchas as a material guarantee that its wrong-doing would be endured, and finally sent its Plenipotentiary, the Admiral aforesaid, to bombard the maritime cities of the country, if his *ultimatum* was not promptly accepted. Now what were the terms of the Pareja ultimatum? Why, that the Peruvian Government in relation to the Talambo case should put itself in the position of a criminal—that it should do as Spain has never yet done—pay its old debts—and that it should indemnify the court of Madrid for the expenses incurred in fitting out one of the most iniquitous expeditions of modern times. Such was the real nature of the conditions offered by the Spanish Plenipotentiary to Peru, and to which the imbecile executive of that Republic has been constrained to assent.

But though the old difficulty is settled, there is much probability that a new one has just turned up. The humiliating terms to which the Peruvian President had assented, aroused the indignation of the Peruvian populace, and when a party of Spanish sailors landed at Callao, they were assailed by the mob and compelled to flee to their boats, after several of them had been slain. This outrage will afford Spain a fresh pretext for the exercise of her aggressive proclivities, and she will hardly fail to take advantage of it.

A Renewal of the French Attack on our Prize Courts.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* returns to its attack upon our Prize Courts. The immediate occasion of it is a decision in the English Court of Common Pleas in the case of HOBBS *vs.* HEMMING, which was an action on a policy of insurance on certain goods which were on the steamer *Peterhoff*, on her last voyage from London, which had so different an ending from that which was intended for her. The insurer undertook to set up the decision of Judge BETTS as a defence to the action, and the plaintiff having demurred to his plea, the Court gave judgment on the demurrer in favor of the plaintiff—and thereupon the *Memorial Diplomatique* has "much satisfaction in announcing that the Judges of the English Court of Common Pleas have, after mature deliberation, unanimously declared the condemnation of the United States Prize Court to be unsound and illegal, and have confirmed in every point the views we have expressed."

We have had occasion heretofore to discuss the views expressed by the *Memorial* in reference to prize law, and have pointed out various errors in them. An examination of this article and a comparison of its statements with the decision of HOBBS *vs.* HEMMING, as reported in the London *Times* of Jan. 31, show that this article, for inaccuracy of statement and citation and argument, is quite equal to its predecessors.

It claims to quote, for instance, as follows: "If the goods were in the course of transport from one neutral port to another neutral port, the *sound indisputable doctrine* was that war did not give any right to a belligerent to seize them." The words of the decision really are: "*The better opinion seemed to be* that war did not give to a belligerent any right to seize them *on account of their quality*." Out of this hesitating statement, referring to one particular case, the *Memorial* has made a positive statement covering every case.

It further quotes: "The court were not to assume that the plaintiff had provided any ulterior means of transport to an enemy's port, or had taken any measure for afterward shipping the goods from Matamoras by another vessel to an enemy's port;" and on this citation it bases the following statement: "The English Judges accordingly repudiate the doctrine, that the ulterior destination of the cargo of a neutral vessel can avail aught against the admitted fact, that vessel and cargo were, at the time of seizure, on their way from one neutral port to another."

Now the matter came before the court on a demurrer to the defendant's plea, and it is quite clear that the only point that is decided is not a point in prize law, but a point in pleading. The court were right, of course, in saying that they could not assume any arrangements of the plaintiff which were not stated. But this very statement that they could not make such assumption is a strong argument that if the defendant had alleged that the plaintiff had "provided ulterior means of transport to an enemy's port," or had "taken measures for afterwards shipping the goods from Matamoras to an enemy's port," the plea would have been a good one. And yet it was precisely upon the ground of such ulterior means and measures that the forfeiture of the vessel and her cargo proceeded. And the decision of the English Court, instead of being the wholesale repudiation of the doctrine of our court on this point, which this article alleges, is a strong implication that such circumstances will warrant the forfeiture of a neutral ship, even though bound to a neutral port.

But, says the *Memorial*, "The English court goes further, and declares authoritatively that even were it admitted that the cargo was sent to Matamoras for the purpose of being sold to the Confederates, the transaction would have been in no wise illegal." Certainly, and there was no conflict between the court and Judge BETTS on that point. As we understand it, Judge BETTS' decision proceeded on the ground that the cargo was not to be sold in Matamoras at all, but was either already sold to the rebels, or was to be sold to them in rebeldom instead of Matamoras. The *Memorial* may find fault with the Judge's conclusiveness of fact, but it should not misrepresent his law.

Again, the *Memorial* says: "The Court of Common Pleas accordingly holds that the averment that the goods were shipped for Matamoras, with the intention of their being afterwards conveyed into an enemy's country, cannot justify the seizure of the vessel carrying them to the neutral port of Matamoras." What the court actually did hold was, "that the averment 'that the goods were shipped for the purpose of being sent to an enemy's port,' was insufficient to establish that they were liable to seizure for a breach of neutrality." This is only a question of the mode of statement, and though it seems to us to be a pretty narrow decision, yet it is clearly placed on the ground, that the plea did not quite come up to the averment of the very point on which the condemnation of the vessel proceeded.

A writer, whose statements are so inaccurate, and whose arguments are so illogical, may say that "the grounds upon which the judgment of the New-York District Prize Court rested are completely demolished by this important decision of the superior English Court:" he may say that "public condemnation has at length been passed by one of the tribunals best qualified to decide such important questions upon the judicial shortcomings and heresies of Judge BETTS—heresies which, months ago, we pronounced to be at variance with every principle of international law, revolting to common sense, and incompatible with neutral rights;" but the words of such a writer carry but little weight. And when he adds, that "now that the English Judges have expounded the law upon this important subject, it is not unlikely that Parliament, on its reassembling, will ask the English Ministry what steps it has taken for the protection of British merchants and shipowners, or for obtaining redress for the losses they have sustained through the lawless proceedings of the Federal cruisers and Prize Courts," he simply makes himself ridiculous. If Parliament should, by making such inquiry, show itself as incapable of properly appreciating or fairly stating the legal question involved in these cases, as this writer has shown himself to be, the English Government will be at no loss for men who can state it so clearly, that neither Parliament nor the *Memorial Diplomatique* can fail to perceive it or feel the force of it.

The Troubles of a King.

King GEORGE, of Greece, is evidently a believer in that scriptural aphorism which affirms that "in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom." In other constitutional countries the sovereign generally contents himself with one political adviser at a time; but in the land of the Hellenes, the monarch who watches over its destinies must have two—Admiral KANARIS, his Prime Minister proper, and Count SPONNECK, who is not a minister at all, yet who is retained about the person of royalty in order to correct the indiscreet suggestions of the Governmental Coryphæus. Now, it is beyond question that this *bicephalous* system is pernicious as well as anomalous. It places all responsibility on the shoulders of the Admiral, and all power in the hands of the Count, who, though *sans portefeuille*, is virtually the master-spirit of the Administration. This, certainly, is not the way in which a Constitutional King should treat a Constitutional Minister, and the opposition, or Bavarian party, are well disposed to turn the blunder to account.

Much, however, as they felt inclined to do so, they had not the audacity to commit themselves by any overt act, until they were incited thereto by the artful promptings of a new and unexpected ally. While they ruminated on the best means of accumulating political capital at the expense of the Kanaris Government, Prince JULIUS, of Glucksburg, uncle of the King, suddenly made his appearance at Athens. He came to see how his nephew deported himself on his throne, and swayed the sceptre of the Hellenic realm. But when the Prince discovered the situation of the Premier, and perceived that there was a power in the palace which controled both monarch and minister, he was greatly surprised and chagrined. It seemed grievous to his Highness that his youthful relative should be thus enthralled, or have any adviser, save the old Admiral; yet it struck him at the moment that, if two chief counsellors were indispensable to GEORGE, it would be well to substitute Prince JULIUS, of Glucksburg, for Count SPONNECK. The uncle had, in fact, conceived the idea of making himself viceroy over his nephew, and of being the actual ruler of Greece, let who would bear the title of king. Before he attempted to carry out this scheme, however, it was necessary to sound the discontented, and to gain friends. Accordingly he invited to the palace, in the absence of the monarch, seven of OTHO'S Ex-Ministers, to whom he dilated on the misdeeds of the Government, the incapacity of Count SPONNECK, and the alarming condition of the country. The wily old courtiers saw at once what the princely intriguer was beating about, and when requested to name the remedy which, in their opinion, would tend most to heal existing disorders, and to restore the kingdom to a healthy state, they instantly replied that the ejection of Count SPONNECK from his position, and the installation of JULIUS, of Glucksburg, as Chief Counsellor of Majesty, would prove an infallible panacea for all evils. Of course, it was an understood thing that, if these *desiderata* could be accomplished, and a revolution effected at court, the Kanaris Administration would have speedily to follow in the wake of SPONNECK, in order to make way for the seven coadjutors and supporters of this model uncle and visitor. But the best-laid plans often miscarry, and the contemplated *coup d'etat* proved an abortion. On the breaking up of the conference, the ex-Ministers were so elated at the result, that they informed every one they met that Count SPONNECK was about to be banished and the Government dismissed. What had occurred at the palace was therefore no secret, and the moment the king returned he heard all. The promptness with which His Majesty acted in the emergency must have convinced the conspirators that they had mistaken their man. The weight of the royal wrath, however, descended on the head of the perfidious old Prince, who was expelled from the palace, and commanded to clear out of Greece with all possible dispatch.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR-GEN. W. H. C. WHITING.—The funeral of the late Major-Gen. W. H. C. WHITING of the rebel army, who was captured at Fort Fisher and died at Governor's Island on Friday, took place yesterday at Trinity Church, in the presence of a large assemblage. The coffin, on which were placed beautiful wreaths of immortelles, was placed immediately in front of the chancel. The impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was conducted by Rev. Dr. DIX and Rev. D. OGILBY. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where they will remain in the receiving vault until removed by the family of the late General. On the coffin was a large silver plate, bearing the following inscription: "Maj.-Gen. W. H. C. WHITING, C. S. A., born in the State of Mississippi. Died on Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, March 10, 1865, aged 40 years, 11 months and 18 days." The mother, sister and brother of the deceased were present at the funeral.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 11.

CLOSE OF THE SENATE'S EXTRA SESSION.

The Senate session to-day was altogether of an Executive character. Among the confirmations of a large number of Postmasters, were the following for Pennsylvania: George Bergner, of Harrisburgh; David A. Buehler, of Gettysburgh; Colin Lazer, of Bedford; and also Wm. M. Brown, of Harper's Ferry. John Lowell was confirmed as United States District Judge for Massachusetts.

A committee consisting of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, and Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, was appointed to wait on the President, and that if he had no further communications to make, the Senate was ready to adjourn.

Mr. LANE subsequently reported that the President had no business of a sufficiently important character to longer detain them.

The Senate then adjourned without day.

OATH IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Previous to the adjournment of the United States Supreme Court, yesterday, an order was promulgated requiring an oath to be taken by all practitioners at that bar, that they have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, and have not given aid, counsel or encouragement to the rebellion, etc., and that they will support and defend the Constitution, and will demean themselves as attorneys and counsellors of the court uprightly and according to law.

WASHINGTON.

The Last Hours of Congress—Washington Crowds, and the President.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 6, 1865.

The just closed hours of the Nineteenth Presidential, and of the Thirty-Eighth Congress of the Nation, afford two or three items, merging into the inauguration of the Twentieth, which you will probably not receive by telegraph, but may be worth while for me to catch as they are flying, and jot them down. So I will skip what is latest up this morning—SHERIDAN'S reported victory over EARLY, the pending Departmental and other nominations, &c., (the forthcoming Ball in the Patent Office also,) and write my passing observations of last Saturday. Simply saying, first, however, that I have this moment been up to look at the gorgeously arrayed ball and supper-rooms, for the Inauguration Dance aforesaid, (which begins in a few hours;) and I could not help thinking of the scene those rooms, where the music will sound and the dancers' feet presently tread—what a different scene they presented to my view a while since, filled with a crowded mass of the worst wounded of the war, brought in from Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburgh. To-night, beautiful women, perfumes, the violins' sweetness, the polka and the waltz; but then, the amputation, the blue face, the groan, the glassy eye of the dying, the clotted rag, the odor of old wounds and blood, and many a mother's son amid strangers, passing away unfriended there, (for the crowd of the badly hurt was great, and much for nurse to do, and much for surgeon.) Think not of such grim things, gloved ladies, as you bow to your partners, and the figures of the dance this night are loudly called, or you may drop on the floor that has known what this one knew, but two short winters since.

INCIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

To begin with the morning of Saturday last. The day just dawned, but in half-darkness, every thing dim, leaden, and soaking. In that dim light of dawn, under such circumstances, a strange occurrence happened in the Capitol, in the Hall of the House. The members were nervous, from long drawn duty, exhausted, some asleep, and many half asleep. The gas-light, mixed with the dingy day-break, produced an unearthly effect. The poor little sleepy, stumbling pages, the smell of the Hall, the members with heads leaning on their desks asleep, the sounds of the voices speaking, with unusual intonations, the general moral atmosphere also of the close of this important session, the grandeur of the Hall itself, with its effect of vast shadows up toward the panels and spaces over the galleries, all made a marked combination. In the midst of this, with the suddenness of a thunderbolt, burst one of the most angry and crashing storms of rain and wind ever heard. It beat like a deluge on the heavy glass roof of the hall, and the wind literally howled and roared. For a moment, (and no wonder) the nervous and sleeping Representatives were thrown into confusion. The slumberers waked with fear, some started for the doors, some looked up with blanched cheeks and lips to the roof, and the little pages began to cry; it was a scene. But it was over almost as soon as the drowsied men were actually awake. They recovered themselves; the storm raged on, beating, dashing, and with loud noises at times. But the House went ahead with its business then, I think, as calmly and with as much deliberation as at any time in its career. Perhaps the shock did it good. (One is not without an impression, after all, amid these members of Congress, of both the Houses, that if the flat and selfish routine of their duties should ever be broken in upon by some great emergency involving real danger, and calling for first class personal qualities, those qualities would be found generally forthcoming and from men not now credited with them.)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

As the day advanced, of course Pennsylvania avenue absorbed all. The show here was to me worth all the rest. The effect was heterogeneous, novel, and quite inspiriting. It will perhaps be got at, by making a list in the following manner, to wit: Mud, (and such mud!) amid and upon which streaming crowds of citizens; lots of blue-dressed soldiers; any quantity of male and female Africans, (especially female;) horrid perpetual entanglements at the crossings, sometimes a dead lock; more mud, the wide street black, and several inches deep with it; clattering groups of cavalrymen out there on a gallop, (and occasionally a single horseman might have been seen, &c;) processions of firemen, with their engines, evidently from the north; a regiment of blacks, in full uniform, with guns on their shoulders; the splendor overhead; the oceanic crowd, equal almost to Broadway; the wide Avenue, its vista very fine, down at one end closed by the capitol, with milky bulging dome, and the Maternal Figure over all, (with the sword by her side and the sun glittering on her helmeted head;) at the other, the western end, the pillared front of the Treasury Building, looking south; altogether quite a refreshing spot and hour, and plenty of architectural show with life and magnetism also. Among other items, our heavenly neighbor Hesperus, the star of the West, was quite plain just after midday; it was right over head. I occasionally stopped with the crowds and looked up at it. Every corner had its little squad, thus engaged; often soldiers, often black, with raised faces, well worth looking at themselves, as new styles of physiognomical pictures.

THE PROCESSION AND THE PRESIDENT.

In some respects the printed reports of Saturday's ceremonies here will give you a widely erroneous notion of the way they really transpired. For instance, the different parts of the procession were characterized by a charming looseness and independence. Each went up and down the Avenue in the way and at the time which seemed convenient, and was a law unto itself. The President very quietly rode down to the capitol in his own carriage, by himself, on a sharp trot, about noon, either because he wished to be on hand to sign bills, &c., or to get rid of marching in line with the muslin Temple of Liberty, and the pasteboard Monitor. I saw him on his return, at three o'clock, after the performance was over. He was in his plain two-horse barouche, and looked very much worn and tired; the lines, indeed, of vast responsibilities, intricate questions, and demands of life and death, cut deeper than ever upon his dark brown face; yet all the old goodness, tenderness, sadness, and canny shrewdness, underneath the furrows. (I never see that man without feeling that he is one to become personally attached to, for his combination of purest, heartiest tenderness, and native Western even rudest forms of manliness.) By his side sat his little boy, of ten years. There were no soldiers, only a lot of civilians on horseback, with huge yellow scarfs over their shoulders, riding around the carriage. At the inauguration four years ago, he rode down and back again surrounded by a dense mass of armed cavalrymen eight deep, with drawn sabres, and carbines clanking at their sides, and there were sharp-shooters stationed at every corner on the route.

I ought to mention the President's closing Levee of Saturday night last. Never before was such a compact jam in front of the White House, all the grounds filled, and away out to the spacious sidewalks. But I forego that reception, and finish off with something I have on my mind about no more uncommon topic than simply the Weather. It refers to the hours and events immediately upon us, so is fit for a newspaper.

DO THE HEAVENS SYMPATHIZE WITH US?

Whether the rains, and the heat and cold, or what underlies them all, are affected with what affects man in masses, and follow his play of passionate action, strained stronger than usual, and on a larger scale than usual;—whether this, or no, it is certain that there is now, and has been for twenty months or more on this American Continent North, many a remarkable, many an unprecedented expression of the subtle world of air above us and around us. There, since this war, and the wide and deep national agitation, strange analogies. Different combinations, a different sunlight or absence of it, different products even out of the ground. After every great battle, a great storm. Even civic events, the same. On Saturday, a forenoon like whirling demons, dark, with slanting rain, full of rage; and then the afternoon, so calm, so bathed with flooding splendor from heaven's most excellent sun, with atmosphere of sweetness; so clear it showed the stars, long, long before they were due. As the President came out on the capitol portico, a curious little white cloud, the only one in that part of the sky, appeared like a hovering bird, right over him.

Indeed, the heavens, the elements, all the meteorological influences, have run riot for weeks past. Such caprices, abruptest alternations of frowns and beauty, I never knew. It is a common remark that (as last Summer was different in its spells of intense heat from any preceding it) the Winter just completed has been without parallel. It has remained so down to the hour I am writing. Much of the daytime of the past month was sulky, with leaden heaviness, fog, interstices of bitter cold, and some insane storms. But there have been samples of another description. Nor earth, nor land ever knew spectacles of superber beauty than some of the nights have lately been here. The Western Star, in the earlier hours of evening, has never been so large, so clear; it seems as if it told something, as if it held rapport inculgent with humanity, with us Americans. Five or six nights since, it hung close by the moon, then a little past its first quarter. The star was wonderful, the moon like a young mother. The sky, dark blue, the transparent night, the planets, the moderate west wind, the elastic temperature, the unsurpassable miracle of that great star, and the young and swelling moon swimming in the west, suffused the soul. Then I heard, slow and clear, the deliberate notes of a bugle come up out of the silence, sounding so good through the night's mystery, no hurry, but firm and faithful, floating along, rising, falling leisurely, with here and there a long-drawn note; the bugle, well played, sounding tattoo, in one of the army hospitals near here, where the wounded (some of them personally so dear to me) are lying in their cots, and many a sick boy, come down to the war from Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the rest.

WALT WHITMAN.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Banquet to Gen. Washburne—Fight Between Negro and White Soldiers—Trade Regulations, &c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, March 9.

A grand banquet was given by the Union men to Gen. WASHBURNE last night, at which he made a speech deprecating military law, hoping for the restoration of civil Government in Tennessee, expressing much charity for the Southern people, promising to receive them kindly when they come in a proper spirit. He told the merchants of Memphis that the interests of their city were to a certain extent antagonistic to the interests of the Government, but that he would be liberal in regard to legitimate, honest trade; in anything else they would find him their inexorable foe.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, March 9.

A fight occurred at Fort Pickering, the night before last, between the Third United States Colored Artillery and a white regiment, resulting in the death of several of the negroes and one white soldier. The fight grew out of a disagreement about rations. Both regiments belonged to the garrison of the fort.

Gen. WASHBURNE has ordered the arrest of the Chief Clerk in the office of Mr. ELLERY, Treasury Agent, for the purchase of cotton.

Gen. DANA left for Vicksburgh yesterday.

The banks of the river here is overflowed, and the water is still rising.

Gen. WASHBURNE has issued an order permitting steamboats to navigate Hatchie River to bring out the produce of the country, but he will not allow them to take up supplies.

FROM NEWBERN.

Desertions from the Rebel Army.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 26.

Yesterday Company B, of the Sixth North Carolina Confederate Cavalry, which was raised in the western part of the State, came into our lines in a body, with their two Lieutenants, their horses and equipments, numbering over sixty men, and delivered themselves up to our commanding officer at Camp Palmer.

After partaking of a bountiful feast at Camp Palmer, they, with the old flag at the head of their column, entered the city, the hospitality of which they are now enjoying.

When they were informed that they would receive pay for their horses and arms, and be furnished employment or allowed to go North, they remarked that if it was generally known in the South that such a reception awaited the Confederate soldiers in our lines, that the entire army of the Confederacy would follow their example.

The arrival of the remainder of this regiment, into our lines, is daily looked for.

They say that Kinston is being evacuated, and that the South Carolina troops are the first to give up and acknowledge that the South is whipped.

From New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 11.

New-Orleans dates of the 4th inst. are received.

The inauguration of Hon. J. M. WELLES, as Governor of Louisiana, for the unexpired term, made vacant by the resignation of Gov. HAHN, took place at Library Hall, on the morning of the 4th inst.

Twenty-six Union families of Corpus Christi and vicinity, have been banished to Mexico by the rebel authorities.

Reception of New-York Volunteers.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 11.

The Secretary of War has informed Gov. FENTON that he accepts the tender of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of State National Guards, of Brooklyn, Col. ADAMS, for one year's service, to apply to the quota of Kings County.

Paroled Prisoners Arrived.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 11.

The steamer *George Leary* arrived at Annapolis this morning with 802 paroled prisoners, of which 540 were admitted to the hospital.

The Ship Dreadnaught.

NEW-BEDFORD, Saturday, March 11.

The ship *Dreadnaught*, Capt. CUSHING, with oil and bone on freight, arrived here to-day, after a passage of eighty-two days, from Honolulu—the quickest on record.

Railroad Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 10.

A freight train ran off the bridge over Long Lick Creek on the Nashville Railroad this morning, causing injuries which detained the upward train from Nashville three hours this evening. The bridge will be speedily repaired.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Trade With Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 11.

Speculators control the receipts of flour and wheat, and keep up prices in these articles. Flour has advanced to $15 a barrel, at wholesale.

Advices from Colima, Mexico, say that MAXIMILIAN has ratified the contract of JUAREZ with Messrs. HOLLIDAY & Co., the owners of the line of steamers running between San Francisco and Mexican ports. These steamers must sail under Mexican colors, as those running in the Gulf on the eastern side are required to do.

Our trade with Mexico is now very large and rapidly increasing.

A cotton mill is to be erected in San Francisco forthwith. The staple is to be procured from Sinaloa, Utah and the Sandwich Islands, while the efforts are making to successfully cultivate it in California.

Fire at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Saturday, March 11.

The Flax-Cotton Company's mill and machinery at this place was burned last night, loss $75,000, which is insured for $10,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused from friction in the machinery.

Death of Frank Newcourt.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 10.

Mr. FRANK NEWCOURT, of the firm of H. D. NEWCOURT & Co., one of the largest houses, died to-day.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Saturday, March 11.

The Canadian Parliament, at 4 o'clock this morning, took a vote and adopted the Confederation scheme by the following vote: Yeas 91, nays 33.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 11.

The Senate shortly after meeting went into executive session on the Presidential nominations.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of a female infant that was found in a slop-pail in Mrs. PHILAPENA CONRAD'S variety store, at No. 8 Goerck-street. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, and a clear case of infanticide was established. DORA WHITTAKER said: This morning the store was closed; the people were trying to get in by knocking at the door and windows; I came down to see what was the matter; I told Mrs. Conrad to open the door; she told me through the door that she had been out the night before, did not feel well, and wanted to sleep; I told her if she did not open the door in half an hour I would get a policeman; she disguised her pregnancy, so that I did not perceive it; when she opened the door she had a shawl on her head, and looked thinner than usual; she seemed to have chills, and I told her that she ought to make a fire; I entered the back room and told her that she had better tell me what was the matter, as I might help her; I then asked her where the babe was, and she replied, "in here;" she brought a slop-pail from the closet, and a babe was therein, head down in water. *Philapena Conrad*, sworn: I am mother of the child; my husband is a prisoner; I have not seen him since he entered the army, two years ago. Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON made a post-mortem examination, and, on applying the hydrostatic test, found that the child had been born alive, and probably died of strangulation.

THE SANITARY AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CITY.—Some half a dozen of our city churches will to-morrow be occupied in listening to able and highly interesting discourses by their pastors on the sanitary and physical condition of the city. Independently of the importance of the subject, the fact of having it treated from the pulpit gives it a novelty and an interest which cannot fail to force it upon public attention, and lend to rouse our officials to use every effort to ameliorate the sanitary condition of the metropolis. The following clergymen will deliver discourses on the subject: Rev. THOS. HASTINGS, North Presbyterian Church, Ninth-avenue, corner West Thirty-first-street, morning; Rev. E. D. SMITH, Chelsea Presbyterian Church, No. 261 West Twenty-second-street, morning; Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Broadway Tabernacle, evening; Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, morning; and Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, morning.

BURGLAR SHOT.—One night last week several burglars entered Mr. HENRY P. COCHRAN'S house, at No. 56 West Forty-fourth-street, through a rear basement window, and stole a gold watch and other trinkets, with which they escaped. On the next day Mr. COCHRAN purchased a revolver, and at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when the gang reappeared in the basement of his house, he fired upon them and lodged the bullet in the side of a fellow who renders the name of MICHAEL CASEY, inflicting serious if not mortal wounds. CASEY'S three confederates fled through the rear door and escaped. Officers COZE, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and KAVANAGH, of the Twenty-fifth, hearing the firing, soon appeared at Mr. COCHRAN'S and took CASEY to the Forty-seventh-street Police Station, but under advice from Dr. OTIS he was removed thence to Bellevue Hospital.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Mr. ALBERT L. SCOTT, of the firm of SCOTT & BALDWIN, of No. 505 Broadway, appeared before Justice SHANDLEY, and preferred a complaint against SARAH A. GAY, of No. 119 Fifth-avenue, and late of Memphis, Tenn., alleging that in July last she represented herself as the wife of FREDERICK A. GAY, a Wall-street broker, and that upon her representations the firm gave her credit to the amount of $891, but that they subsequently learned that there was no broker of the name of FREDERICK A. GAY, and that their customer was an imposter. Mrs. GAY was arrested by Policeman KING, of the Tenth Ward, and Justice SHANDLEY required her to give $2,000 bail to appear for examination at the Court of Special Sessions. The required bail was given by Mr. AMOS D. LEFEVER, of No. 119 Fifth-avenue.

CITY NOTES.—J. MERCER LANGSTON, the great orator of the West, will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening before the Atheneum Club, corner of Prince and Marion streets. Subject—"Our New Relations and Responsibilities."....A grand concert takes place at Cavalry Church, corner of West Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of Mr. J. REYNES. Profs. BERGE, MORGAN, MILLS, and other distinguished artists, will assist on the occasion....The Annual Ball of the Painters' Association will take place at Irving Hall on Thursday evening next, and promises to be a very splendid affair. The proceeds will be devoted to the widows and orphans of the trade, a fund for this purpose having been commenced by the profits of last year's entertainment, which now amounts to nearly $800. The music will be supplied by the Seventh Regiment Band.

LARCENIES.—Officer MCCORMICK, of the Sixth Ward, apprehended WARREN SMITH, a laborer, and JOHN H. MORTIMER, of the ship *America*, appeared against the prisoner, alleging that he had failed to deliver a valise containing $40 worth of wearing apparel, that had been given to him to take to a hotel. Justice HOGAN required the accused to find $500 bail....MARGARET PRAT, of No. 193 West Twentieth street, appeared before Justice DODGE, and complained that WILLIAM COAN had stolen $175 from her trunk. The accused, who is a seaman, was apprehended by Officer GRASSICK, of the Sixteenth Precinct. He confessed the robbery, and was committed by Justice DODGE.

PRESENTATION TO ALDERMAN BYERS.—On Friday evening, Alderman LOUIS R. BYERS, of the Sixteenth Ward, was presented, by his constituents, with a very elegant testimonial of their respect and esteem, consisting of a gold watch, chain and charms, valued together at $1,000. The presentation took place at the Alderman's residence, No. 233 West Nineteenth-street, Mr. A. C. HERRICK acting as orator on the occasion. A bountiful collation was afterward partaken of, and the remainder of the evening passed in friendly conversation.

HIGHWAYMEN APPREHENDED.—At about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, Sergt. PHILLIPS, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested PATRICK WILSON, ANDREW LEONARD, JOHN DONELLY and JOHN STANFORD, upon complaint of Mr. JOSEPH GERRITT, of No. 418 Third-avenue, alleging that they had followed him from the "Oyster Bay" saloon, in Broadway, and seized him by the throat and attempted to rob him on the sidewalk. Justice DODGE committed the prisoners for examination.

RETURN OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT.—The One Hundred and Third Regiment, which now forms part of the Army of the Potomac, will return to this city on Wednesday morning next, and will be received and escorted to headquarters by Hawkins' Zouaves. A meeting will be held on Monday evening by the Zouaves, at the Mercer House to make arrangements for the reception.

"SELF-MADE MEN."—HORACE GREELY, Esq., lectured last evening at Cooper Institute on "self-made men," under the auspices of the Masonic Mission. The proceeds of the lecture will be expended in distributing copies of the lecture among soldiers. A large number of papers, and magazines were left at the lecture-room, which will also be distributed among soldiers.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—The Twenty-second Regiment gave one of its popular promenade concerts last evening, at their armory, corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. The music, under the direction of HELMSMULLER, was excellent, and was listened to by several hundred people.

HAND SEVERED.—MICHAEL ROACH'S left hand was severed by a circular saw in Mr. A. T. BRIGGS cooper-shop, at No. 69 Rutgers-street. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution yesterday, 223 patients. During the week 37 were admitted, 50 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 4 died.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF RELIEF.—The Common Council met last evening as a Board of Relief, and several men were relieved from the hardships of the draft—each man in needy circumstances, who may be drafted, being authorized to draw $300 from the City Treasury. Thus far about 700 men have been enlisted, leaving over 900 still to be obtained in the Third Congressional District. The average number enlisted per day is about 20 men.

INCREASE OF RAILROAD FARE.—The city railroad companies have notified the public that on and after Saturday, the 11th inst., the fare per passenger will be six cents, children four cents.

A Smash to be expected on the Long Island Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The locomotive of the Syosset morning train, on Friday, ran off the track at Hicksville, and on examining the engine it was seen that of the four driving wheels not *one* was whole; all the spokes of one, ten of another, and some of each of the other ten are broken. Is it safe to let such an engine do duty in drawing hundreds of passengers daily?

SYOSSET.

LAW REPORTS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Before Judge Mullen.

Thomas J. Walker vs. *The Granite Bank.*—The motion is granted on the payment of the costs before the referee, $10 costs of putting in an answer, and $10 costs of the mot on.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—The motion is granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Before Justice Leonard.

Frederick Malinken vs. *Julia Malinken, alias Keppler.*—The report of the referee is confirmed, and a judgment of divorce granted.

William Fryer vs. *Catharine L. Fryer.*—The report of the referee is confirmed, and a judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the children is in this case awarded to the plaintiff.

Leander Darling et al. vs. *George G. Spencer et al.*—The motion is granted, with $10 costs to the defendants, to abide the final judgment.

Ignatz Asch vs. *Daniel Herbert et al.*—The motion is granted, with $10 costs to abide the final judgment.

Wm. H. Kingsley vs. *Bradley B. Burt.*—The motion is denied, with $10 costs to abide the final judgment.

Addison A. Pond vs. *Frederick E. Johnston.*—The motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Martin F. Brasted vs. *Robert H. Hart et al.*—The motion is denied, with $10 costs of opposing, to abide the event.

James Crist et al. vs. *Hoffbauer.*—The motion is denied; costs to abide the event.

Elizabeth Johnston vs. *James W. Johnson.*—The report of the referee is confirmed, and a decree granted annulling the marriage contract.

Harriet D. Duryee vs. *James E Duryee.*—The report of the referee is confirmed, and a judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the children is given to the plaintiff.

The Rule of Damages on a Breach of Contract.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

Francis McDonald et al. vs. *J. Stuart et al.*—The action was brought to recover damages for the breach of a contract. The plaintiffs were commission merchants, and the defendants were consignees of the ship *Escort*. The testimony showed that on the 18th of February, 1863, the plaintiffs, through Mr. Etwell, a ship-broker, made a contract with Mr. Johnston, who was acting for the defendants, whereby the latter agreed to convey from this port to Liverpool, about 8,000 bushels of corn, in the after hold of the ship *Escort*; the compensation to be paid for such conveyance was 5⅜ pence sterling, per bushel. Directions were immediately given by the plaintiffs to their lightermen, to take the corn from the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, where it was stored, and put it aboard the *Escort*, then lying at Pier No. 5, North River. Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, it was impracticable to get the corn to the vessel until Saturday, the 24th of February, four days after the contract was made for the immediate delivery. On the following Monday morning a floating elevator was dispatched to the *Escort* for the purpose of putting the corn on board. An accident occurred to the elevator just as it was ready to commence operations, and that delayed for that day the delivery of the grain. Late on the same day, plaintiffs offered to put it on board with another elevator, or by means of the ordinary hand half-bushel measures. This offer was refused by the defendants, they alleging as a reason that already they had been unreasonably delayed in the freighting of the ship. On the next day, Tuesday, plaintiffs, again offered to ship the corn, and sent their measurer aboard for that purpose. The officers of the ship refused to allow the grain to go on board, whereupon McDonald & Co., the plaintiffs, made an arrangement for their grain to go by another vessel, at an advance of two pence per bushel, and for this advance of freight at the then current rate of exchange, they brought their action.

The defendants claimed they were not in fault; that at the time the contract was made it was expressly stipulated that the corn should be shipped on Friday, the 20th, at which time they were ready to receive it; that they waited until the following Tuesday morning, and the corn not being then on board, they filled up the vessel with other freight.

The Judge charged the jury that the questions involved were those of fact, and that they had relation mainly as to who was in fault. The defendants claimed that they were entitled to $500, by way of counter-claim, viz.: demurrage for five days, at the rate of $100 per day. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Henry Nicoll; for defendants, Mr. A. Kursheedt.

The Strong Divorce Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT—MARCH 11.

Before Judge McCunn.

This somewhat noted case was again brought up yesterday before Judge MCCUNN, in the Superior Court, Part I., on a motion made by the counsel of Mr. Strong, to postpone the trial of the divorce suit in this Court, until after the trial of an indictment which is now pending in the Court of Sessions. Mr. Strong's affidavit, which was made on the original motion to postpone the trial, we have already published. Mr. CRAM, his counsel, appeared in Court yesterday and signified his willingness to proceed, provided the last papers could be produced.

Judge McCunn—I am happy to notify the counsel and all the parties concerned, that the papers which were lost are found. I found them safely stowed away among my papers in the safe; I overlooked them and am very sorry that any officer of the court should have been allowed for a moment to suffer in consequence.

Mr. Cram—I am very glad that the papers are found, and at the same time I regret that from any remarks which I made the other day any official should have suffered; I made some severe remarks on the subject, but I now desire to say that I made them under a misapprenension of the real state of the facts; I am now ready to proceed with the motion.

Mr. Gerry, counsel for Mrs. Strong.—I must be allowed to ask the indulgence of the Court until the arrival of Mr. McKeon; I am told that he is on his way hither.

The Court.—Well, we will wait a few minutes.

About three-quarters of an hour afterward, Mr. McKeon not having made his appearance, Mr. Gerry moved that the whole proceedings be postponed until Tuesday morning next.

The Court—Next Tuesday is a day of general election in this State, and we are prohibited by statute from holding court on such days.

Mr. Cram—I am ready to go on with the case now or on any other day the court may assign. I do not propose to make any admissions, or give any consents; my duty in the matter I shall do fearlessly and thoroughly.

After some further conversation it was decided to adjourn the case until Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock. A large number of people crowded the court-room, attracted thither doubtless by the prominence which has already been given to the suit, and the high social position which the parties have hitherto sustained.

Surrogate's Court.

Surrogate Tucker yesterday decided to deny probate to the paper propounded as the will of Charles Breusing, deceased.

Mr. Breusing was a well known citizen of German birth, a music importer on Broadway, who died quite suddenly in the year 1862. The paper presented as his will is written in German, and purports to bequeath all his property to a Miss Kaufman. The two witnesses, Miss Kaufman's sister and brother-in-law, swore to its having been written by Breusing and executed in their presence. Mr. Fullerton, in opposition to the will, produced a large number of witnesses who declared the handwriting not to resemble that of the deceased. The Surrogate holds that the signature and body of the paper do not appear to be his, and denies probate because he has not been satisfied by legal evidence of its genuineness.

The property left by Mr. Breusing is considerable in amount.

In delivering this decision, Surrogate Tucker remarked that cases like this were eminently proper ones to go to a jury, as were most of the contested will suits in his court, involving questions of forgery, insanity, undue influence, and similar issues of fact. The Surrogate said that he had been vainly endeavoring, for two sessions of the Legislature, to obtain a reform of the system in his court, by which a jury should pass upon such issues at once: that the present method of leaving decisions upon such important questions of fact to be made by a single Judge, unassisted by a jury, was anomalous, burthensome to the Surrogate, and unsafe for the community; but that he had but little hope that the Legislature would change the present statutes, which impose so dangerous a responsibility upon the Surrogate.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the wills of the following named persons have been admitted to probate: Marx Henle, Alexander E. Asby, Rufus H. Thomas, Chas. F. T. Post, Henry Luers, Andrew Reid, Louis Spanier.

None of the above wills contain any provisions of public importance.

The Statute of Frauds in an Insurance Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Clerke.

N. L. McCready et al. vs. *Brewster, Woodhull et al.*—The action was brought by plaintiffs to recover moneys advanced by them in payment of premiums of insurance on the schooner *S. N. Smith*, of which defendants were the owners. Two of the defendants allowed the action to go by default as against them. The others defended, denying that they ever gave any authority to the plaintiffs to make such an insurance. The case was tried before, and referred, and the referee decided in favor of the plaintiffs. On appeal a new trial was granted, on the ground that there was not sufficient proof of authority given by the defendants to the plaintiff. On the present trial some additional evidence was offered, but not substantially varying from the former evidence. For this reason, and because the authorization, not being in writing, was void by the Statute of Frauds, the court dismissed the complaint.

Dr. Franklin and the South Carolina Planter

A friend relates to us that the Summer before the war, at the house of a hospitable South Carolinian planter, he was up one morning with the sun and was about to venture forth on a morning walk, when he was checked by the planter at the door.

"You cannot pass, Sir. Too early."

"Too early! Why, my dear Colonel, what says Dr. Franklin?"

"'Early to bed and early to rise, will make a man healthy and wealthy and wise.'"

"Very fine, Sir; but all a fallacy. Early rising and the inhalation upon an empty stomach of the morning malaria of this country, North and South, have been the death of thousands—the death of thousands, Sir, from the time of Capt. John Smith to this day. Wait till after breakfast, fortify your stomach with a cup of hot coffee, and then, the noxious vapors of the night being exhaled by the sun, we will take a morning ride."

"But, my dear Colonel, I am always fortified with a wine glass of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS."

"Ah, then, Sir, you may stick to Dr. Franklin. Hostetter's agent at Charleston supplies me, and I am expecting a box to-day with my wagon. Those Bitters, I find, are a sure protective against all the fevers resulting from malaria. Doctor Franklin holds good, Sir, even in the swamps of South Carolina, if fortified with Hostetter's Bitters."

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies and Misses' Hats.—Introduction of Spring styles on WEDNESDAY, March 15.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 3.3 Canal-st.

Officers of the Army and Navy will find Hats, Caps—in fact everything pertaining to an outfit—at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

A Blessing.—DYRNO'S CATARRH SUFF is used, WITH BENEFIT, in every family.

Sold by all Druggists, town and country.

DIED.

BAILEY.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, March 11, LYMAN R. BAILEY, aged 46 years, 5 months and 12 days. His remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., on Monday morning by the 8:45 train, Morris and Essex Railroad, where funeral services will take place.

BARRY.—On Saturday, March 11, after a lingering illness, EX-Alderman RICHARD BARRY.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, Sweny's Hotel, from whence his body will be taken to St. Andrew's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul. No carriages.

DISBROW.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, March 11, PHILENA, widow of the late Thomas Disbrow, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, George J. Penfield, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GREENBANK.—At Fairmount, West Farms, on Friday, March 10, ANN, widow of the late Rev. Marmaduke Greenbank, of Bronxdale, Westchester County, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, West Farms, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORSE.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 10, at his residence, No. 183 3d-av., CHAS. L. MORSE, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's papers.

PHELPS.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 3, JOSEPHINE, wife of John W. Phelps.

The remains were interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-av.

PASSMAN.—At Craigville, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 11, PHEBE, wife of John L. Passman.

Funeral services at Sing Sing M. E. Church on Monday, March 13, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

SIEDLER.—At Jersey City, on Friday, March 10, MARY VAN SCHAICK, beloved wife of Charles Siedler, aged 20 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 56 Essex-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

☞ Albany and Orange County papers please copy.

STEINWAY.—On Saturday morning, March 11, of consumption, after a long and painful illness, HENRY STEINWAY, Jr., aged 34 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 East 52d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday. His remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

THORPE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 11, IDA LEFFERTS, only child of Albert P. and the late Dollie E. Thorpe.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of J. E. Jenkins, Ryerson-st., near Fulton-av.

WILBER.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday, March 10, JOHN H. WILBER, aged 50 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral will take place Monday, instead of Sunday, as stated in Saturday's paper. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the remains at the entrance of Greenwood Cemetery, at 12½ o'clock.

CABINET FURNITURE

AT THE LOWEST

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

We have constantly on hand, and make to order in the latest styles, rosewood, black walnut, and black and gilt parlor suites, oak and walnut library and dining suites, rosewood, walnut and chestnut bedroom and chamber suites, and a general assortment of all articles in our line, to which we draw the attention of the public to see and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,

Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Ess

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 11, 1865.

$50,000 U. S. 6s. '81. R. 111	500 Canton Co........ 33
14,000 U. S. 6s. '81 .C. 110¾	132 Del. & Hud. C.Co 160
45,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s C 111⅝	100 Quick. M. Co........ 76⅜
10,000 do...new iss. 110	120 Erie R. Pref........ 81
6,000 do...new iss. 110⅝	500 Hudson R. R........ 109
3,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C. 97⅞	400 do........ 108¾
5,000 U.S.6s,1yr. Cer. 98⅜	100 do........b3 108⅝
1,000 do........ 98⅜	100 do........ 108⅝
10,000 Ohio 6s. '86.... 103	100 do........ 108⅝
1,000 Cal. St. 7s........ 145	200 do........ 108¾
10,000 Ohio & M. C.... 27¾	100 Brooklyn City R.. 130
15,000 do........ 27⅜	300 Chi. & Al. R........ 88
6,000 Del., Lac.& W.2d 105	200 Reading R........ 107¼
6,000 Dl., Lac.& W 1st 106	200 do........b30 107¾
5,000 At.& G. W.1stM..	200 do........ 107⅛
Ohio Div........ 87	1600 do........ 107
4,000 Mar. 1st M........ 58	100 do........ 108
30 B'k of Commerce.. 105	200 do........ 107⅞
20,000 Amer Gold.. s60 187	600 do........ 107¾
100 Cen. Coal Co........ 55	20 Mich. Cen. R........ 109⅜
100 do........b10 55	100 do........s10 109⅛
200 Cum. Coal Pr........ 71	400 M. S. & N. I. R........ 65½
600 do........ 70¾	200 do........ 65⅜
200 do........ 70⅜	300 Ill. Cen. R........ 114⅛
100 do........ 71⅛	100 do........b30 114½
300 Mar. Min. Co........ 15⅝	100 do........s15 114
400 do........ 15⅞	500 do........ 115
200 N. Y. Cen........ 105	100 do........s15 114⅛
100 do........b10 105	200 Chi. & N. W........ 32⅛
1600 do........ 104⅞	700 do........ 32⅛
600 do........ 104⅞	300 do........ 32⅞
500 do........ 104⅞	400 Chic.&N.W.Pr........ 61⅛
100 do........b10 104⅜	200 do........ 61⅝
100 do........s25 104¾	200 Chic. & R. I........ 95⅜
1700 do........s30 104	200 do........ 96
100 do........ 105⅛	100 do........s10 96
100 do........ 105	200 do........ 96⅜
340 Erie Railway........ 63	300 P., Ft. W. & C........ 90
1200 do........s15 62¾	400 do........ 90⅛
100 do........b30 62⅝	500 do........ 90¼
200 do........b30 62⅞	200 do........ 90⅜
1500 do........ 62⅞	600 do........ 90⅛
200 do........s30 62	300 do........s10 90
100 do........s30 62¾	200 do........b3 90⅛
400 do........ 64	15 New-Jersey R........ 150

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300 N. Y. Cen........c 105⅛	500 Ill. Cen. R....s30 113
500 do........ 105⅛	1050 Chi. & R.I.R........ 97⅜
200 do........ 105⅜	200 do........s3 97⅛
100 do........b5 105⅜	1200 do........s30 97⅜
300 do........s5 105	100 do........s15 97⅜
200 Erie Railway........c 63⅜	100 do........s3 97⅞
600 do........ 63½	100 do........s60 97
800 do........s3 63⅜	300 do........ 98
300 do........ 63¾	100 do........b5 98
100 do........b5 63⅞	1000 do........s30 98
100 do........s3 63⅝	300 do........s3 98
700 do........ 63⅝	200 do........ 98¼
200 Hudson R. R........ 110	100 do........ 98⅜
300 do........s3 110¾	100 C. & N. W. Pr........ 61⅛
100 do........ 110⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C..b3 89⅝
100 do........s5 110¾	100 Cen. Coal........ 60
200 do........s10 110¾	200 Cum. Coal Co........ 71
100 do........ 110⅝	200 do........s3 71
200 Reading R........s3 107⅜	100 do........s3 71⅛
200 do........b3 108	300 do........ 71⅛
1000 M.S.&N.I.x d.b3 65⅜	100 Mar. Min. Co....s3 15⅝
400 do........ 65⅜	100 do........ 15⅜
800 Clev. & Pitts........ 72	100 do........ 15⅜
200 do........s3 73	100 do........s3 15⅜

SATURDAY, March 11—P. M.

After our regular report of Friday night was closed, one or more adverse Military rumors were started in the Evening Exchange to put up Gold. The parties engaged in this effort bid the price up to 195⅝ as against 189¼, from which there was a decline to 193¾ ⅌ cent. At the Gold Room, down town, on this (Saturday) morning, the sales reopened at 189 ⅌ cent., between which point and 191½ ⅌ cent. the market fluctuated, back and forth, through the forenoon, the rumors of the night before being revived in the Room, but were not supported by anything in the evening papers.

At the Stock Exchange, the business in Governments was less active than earlier in the week, and the sales were at a concession of ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. on one or two descriptions. On Wall-street, the market was steadier at the close of the day. The Specie shipments of the whole week amount to only $20,015; the receipts from California, $1,237,000; the Customs payments, $1,405,847, which is more than the Treasury was called to disburse during the week on the 10-40 March coupons by nearly a million of dollars.

The Railway speculation was enlivened by a sudden large advance in Chicago and Rock Island, from 95 up to 101 ⅌ cent., this stock had been rather better supported through the general depression of the week than most of the other Western and New-York Roads, and the confidence shown in it by the *Bulls* in the market, is now said to be justified by the prospect of a five ⅌ cent. half-yearly Dividend in April. Heretofore the division of profits has been at the rate of only 6 ⅌ cent. a year—3 ⅌ cent. each in April and October though the net traffic of the line is understood to have left a large surplus over this rate. The other Railways, after the adjournment of the morning Board improved on the street, and Erie sold up to 64½ ⅌ cent., after opening at 62½@63½ ⅌ cent. At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made. Gold 190¼.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s........	97½	97⅜	Pittsburgh........	71¾	72½
U. S. 5-20's........	111⅝	111⅜	Northwest........	32⅞	32¾
T. Certificates..	98⅜	98⅜	N. West Pref........	60¾	62
N. Y. Central...	105⅜	106	Rock Island........	95⅛	101
Erie........	62¾	64½	Fort Wayne........	88¼	90
Hudson........	109½	111½	Cum'land Coal..	69¾	71¼
Reading........	106¾	108¾	Quicksilver........	76¼	76⅜
Mich. Southern..	64⅝	66	Mariposa........	15¾	1[illegible]
Illinois Cen........	114	115	Ohio & M. Certfs	[illegible]	27½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York........115	Hanover........103
Merchants'........116	Irving........106
Mechanics'........108	Metropolitan........125
Union........115	People's........111
America........135	Corn Exchange........111
Butchers'& Drovers.120	Commonwealth........105
Merchants'Exchange 98	Import'rs'& Traders'.105
Commerce........105	Park........145
American Exc........122	Central National....102½
Bank of N. Amer....110	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y.Cen. 6s, '83........ 99	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 50
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 99	Ill. Central 7 ⅌ c. '75...112
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76........100	Alton & T H. 1st M.... 93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.110	Alton & T. H. 2d. inc... 76
Erie 1st mort, '68........100	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds. 85
Erie 7s, 2d mort, '79....102	Chi. & N. West. 1st m.. 81
Erie 7s, 3d mort,' 83....100	Chi. & N. W. 2nd Mort. 98½
Erie 7s, 4th mort, '80.... 94	Han. & St. Jo. L G.... 90
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st mort., '77........100	Del., L. & W. 1 M......104
	Del. L. & W. 2d M......105
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69..100½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1 M.100
Hud.R. 7s. 2d M.s f '85.104	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds.. 97½
Hud. R. 7s. 3 M, '75....101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds... 80
Hud. R. 7s, bonds, '67.. 95	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds x in. 90
Har. 1st M., '69-'72....101	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds. con. 85
Mich.Cen. 8 ⅌ c.', new. 1 M. 8, '82........113	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m. 45
	At & G. W. 1sts........ 87
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1 M.110	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... 75
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d mort. 90	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts.... 75

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan through the First National Bank, to-day, were $500,000.

Subscriptions received at the Ninth National Bank for Seven-Thirties, this day, amount to $700,000.

Petroleum in the Cumberland Region.

From the Cumberland Civilian, March 9.

It is now pretty generally conceded that there are abundant indications of the existence of petroleum underlaying the coal measures and sandstone strata of the Cumberland coal field. And so convincing are the more recent discoveries, a company has already been formed, comprising some of our most practical and sagacious citizens, to commence at once the sinking of wells. Oil has been found (and exhibited in our city) at Wellersburgh, near the Cumberland coal basin, if not forming a continuation of it. Should these developments result in success, as from what we learn seems almost certain, it would be difficult to fix a limit, even in imagination, to the vast wealth about to be poured out from the Cumberland region. The product of the coal, sent from the region for the year 1864 about 300,000 tons only, measured in value by its present price at tide-water, is about $3,000,000. That product is likely to be nearly, or quite double the present year. Now, if, as seems very probable, inexhaustible supplies of Petroleum underlies our great Coal Basin, who shall be bold enough to fix a limit to the wealth and prosperity of Allegany County, within whose limits is embraced the entire coal field of Maryland? We understand that the large coal companies, owning in the aggregate the great bulk of the coal lands in the Cumberland Basin, such as the Cumberland Company, the American Company, the Loudon Mining Company, the Central Consolidation and others, are declining to sell any of their lands, although all of them, and especially the Cumberland Company, are the owners of very large tracts beyond their capacity to work for a century to come. We shall anxiously but hopefully watch the progress of the developments now taking place, and at an early day take up the subject again.

Union-square Nuisances.

UNION-SQUARE, Friday, March 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not long ago I called your attention to a great nuisance, the Academy of Music had fastened to the railings of Union-square; and I now beg to point out the boarding in of the trees around the same square, for the purpose of holding play-bills of various places of amusement. Union-square is a very pretty place, and all strangers see it, and I cannot stand its being so desecrated. Lift up your voice, gentlemen. A. B.

Obituary.

MR. WATTS SHERMAN.

A telegraphic dispatch, received on Thursday morning, announced the death of Mr. WATTS SHERMAN, of the well-known banking firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of this city. About eighteen months ago, Mr. SHERMAN, by the advice of his physicians, went to Madeira, in the hope of obtaining some alleviation of the symptoms of incipient consumption, under which he had been suffering for many years past. The telegraphic dispatch received yesterday merely announces that Mr. SHERMAN died in Madeira on the 20th of February last.

The deceased who was a native of this State, and a descendant of one of its oldest families, commenced his business career as cashier of a bank in Geneseo. Thence he removed to Herkimer, where he also took a position in a banking institution, now no longer in existence. He subsequently became cashier and general manager of the Albany City Bank, the business of which he conducted with marked ability, rendering it one of the soundest and most reliable banking institutions in the country. In 1851 Mr. SHERMAN came to this city, and in conjunction with Mr. DUNCAN, established the house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

Mr. SHERMAN's abilities as a financier are sufficiently well known. Thoroughly acquainted with every financial question of the day, and possessed of untiring energy and great executive ability, he soon placed the house, of which he was a member among the most prominent and reliable banking institutions in the country. His opinions on financial questions were eagerly sought by his commercial associates, and always readily given. Possessed of a cultivated and refined mind, and of a liberal disposition, he was fond of gathering his friends around him in his own house where he exercised the virtue of hospitality with a rare grace. His loss will be felt by a large circle of friends, and will leave a void in the commercial world not easily filled.

The deceased was in the fifty third year of his age. In politics he sustained the Democratic party with unflinching consistency. He leaves a widow, daughter of Mr. HENRY B. GIBSON, of Canandaigua, and four sons, the eldest of whom has attained manhood, and all of whom are, of course, amply provided for. His decease will in no way affect the business of the firm of which he was a member, or change the firm-name.

FIELD-MARSHAL COMBERMERE.

Field-Marshal Viscount and Baron COMBERMERE, G. C. B., G. C. H., K. S. I., Constable of the Tower of London, the oldest General in England, if not in the world, died at Cliffin, England, at the age of 96. The deceased served at the Cape of Good Hope, in India and in Portugal with distinguished ability. On his return to England after the battles of Talavera and Salamanca he received the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament, in conjunction with the Duke of WELLINGTON, and in consequence of his brilliant services, he was elevated to the peerage on the 17th of May, 1814, as Baron COMBERMERE. In 1817, he was appointed Governor of Barbados, and Commander of the forces in the West Indies. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India in 1822, and it was while he held that position that he won fresh distinction by the capture of Bhurtpore. On the 27th of May, 1825, he attained the rank of General. In the following year he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount for his services in India. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the First Life Guards on the 16th of September, 1829, which he continued to hold at the time of his death. He was made a Field-Marshal on the 2d of October, 1855.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada........	March 15..	Boston........	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore..	March 18..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Cuba........	March 22..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Africa........	March 29..	Boston........	Liverpool.
Washington........	March 29..	New-York....	Havre
Borussia........	April 1..	New-York....	S'ampton.
Bavaria........	April 15..	New-York....	S'ampton.
Germania........	April 29..	New-York....	S'ampton.
Teutonia........	May 13..	New-York....	S'ampton.
Saxonia........	May 27..	New-York....	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Wash'gton.	March 1	Liverpool....	New-York.
Peruvian........	March 2..	Liverpool....	Portland.
City of Cork........	March 4..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Africa........	March 4..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Borussia........	March 8..	S'ampton....	New-York.
City of London....	March 8..	Liverpool....	New-York.
St. David........	March 9..	Liverpool....	Portland.
Australasian........	March 11..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Damascus........	March 16..	Liverpool....	Portland.
Asia........	March 18..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Bavaria........	March 22..	S'ampton....	New-York.
China........	March 25..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Canada........	April 1..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Germania........	April 5..	S'ampton....	New-York.
Teutonia........	April 19..	S'ampton....	New-York.
Saxonia........	May 3..	S'ampton....	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at........	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and....6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails..	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island........	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River........	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad........	3 P. M.
North Mails........	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way........	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at........	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County........	$600
Government........	300
Total........	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County........	$400
Government........	200
Total........	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County........	$300
Government........	100
Total........	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1865.

A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS WILL convene in New-York City, on the 15th inst., to examine such models of artificial limbs (legs and arms) and apparatus for treatment of cases of exsection, as may be presented by the respective inventors or proprietors.

Those manufacturers only who shall be recommended by the board will be authorized to furnish limbs or apparatus.

As the object of the board is to secure the best artificial limbs, &c., to the mutilated soldiers, all manufacturers must submit their models to this board in order to receive its approval and recommendation, including those who now enjoy that privilege, as well as those who desire to do so.

For further information apply to Surg. W. J. SLOAN, U. S. A., Medical Director, Department of the East, No. 125 Bleecker-st., New-York City.

By order of the Surgeon-General.
C. H. CRANE, Surg. U. S. Army.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 451 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.

ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.

Price for Cavalry Horses, $165 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

DRAFT SURE TO COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY.—Draft Insurance Office, No. 247 Broadway. Premiums against draft only $150. Applications must be made immediately. N. B.—Every person enrolled should be insured.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

PETROLEUM.

BOOKS WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22D INST.

THE

IRONSIDES

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL........$350,000.
Divided into 35,000 shares.
Par value........$10 per share.

OFFICERS:

President, WILLIAM HEGEMAN. Secretary and Treasurer, WM. H. CLARK.

Counsel, WILLIAM C. DE WITT.

TRUSTEES:

WM. HEGEMAN, of Hegeman & Co., Druggists, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.
J. PRYOR RORKE, Secretary Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner William and Beaver streets, New-York.
WM. F. FOWLE, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston.
A. A. FOSTER, of Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st New-York.
F. R. BACKUS, of Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia.
L. B. VAN KLEECK, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
ALEX'R McCUE, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. H. CLARK, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Superintendent at Oil City,
FRED. B. BACKUS,
OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Room No. 65.

The lands and possessions of this company are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania, and are, in brief, as follows:

FEE SIMPLE.

100 acres on both sides Tionesta Creek.
20 acres on both sides Stuart's Run.

Interests in a well on Smith Farm, PUMPING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY: in the new Balliete Well, FLOWING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, AND INCREASING; in the famous Auburn Well, FLOWING SEVENTY BARRELS PER DAY; in the new Faunce Well, PUMPING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY; and in the celebrated Jersey Well, now FLOWING 250 PER DAY. Also, interests in FOUR WELLS NOW GOING DOWN, and the Company have commenced to sink WELLS ON THEIR OWN PROPERTY.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose stock shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs, will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The subscription books for a limited number of shares of the stock of this company are now open at the office of the company, and at the office of either of the above-named trustees.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 8, 1865.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock, P. M. on the 21st day of March, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the New-York station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters. Bond, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by law.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M. of MONDAY, March 13, for supplying this department with the following articles, viz.:

Best English refined round iron, assorted, from 3-16 to 1¼ inch, per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Square Iron ⅜ to 2 in., per ton.
Flat Iron, from 1¼ x ⅜ to 3 x ⅜ in., per ton.
Horseshoe Iron, per ton.
Hoop, strap and sheet iron, assorted, per ton.
Manure fork handles, long and short, per dozen.
Hatchet Handles, No. 2 and 3 per dozen.
Sledge Handles, for 6 and 12 lbs., per dozen.
Plane Handles, assorted, per dozen.
Hammers; Claw, Riveting, Shoeing, Sledge and Hand, per dozen.
Halter Chains, "000," with Tees, each.
Cotton Rope, ¾ to 1 inch, per pound.
Roller Buckles, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1 and 1¼ in., per gross.
Steam Engine, 8-horse power, with Force Pump, complete.
Steam Boiler, 20-horse power, with fittings and pipe.
Circular saw, with shaft and belt.
Manila Rope, assorted, per lb.
Anvils, "wrought," 100 to 150 lbs. each.
Smith's Bellows, 26 to 36 inch, each.
Bridle Bits, Snaffle and Mild Curb, each
Bail Buckets, with wrought bail and ears, per dozen.
Coil Chain, "0," "00," "000," ¾ and 1-inch, per foot.
Enameled Cloth, per yard.
Curry-combs, per dozen.
Cotton Duck, No. 1 to 13, per yard,
Linen Duck, No. 1 to 4, per yard.
Nails, cut, clinch and horse-shoe, assorted, per pound.
Horse Rasps, 12, 14 and 16-inch, per dozen.
Lard Oil, No. 1 Winter strained, per gallon.

Each article to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before shipment.

Persons offering for any of the above, will please state the quantity of each sample offered, that they can furnish immediately. Articles to be subject to inspection, and to be packed in suitable packages, and delivered, free of charge, to the United States, at places of shipment in this city.

Payment will be made in such funds as are provided by the Government for that purpose.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to BT.-BRIG.-GEN. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR WATER TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF WATER TRANSPORTATION, U. S. A.,
No. 274 SOUTH THIRD-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, March 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the transportation by water of Army Supplies from Philadelphia, Penn., to the various points on the southern coast, and also for transportation of Army Supplies from those points to Philadelphia, Penn., on the following conditions:

Transportation to be furnished by either sail or steam vessels, or both (to Alexandria, Va., and Washington, D. C., by barges or other vessels,) as this Department may require it, and bidders should state distinctly the price in writing and figures for each class.

The contract will be given for the entire month of April, 1865.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) miles for which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, wagons, carts, ambulances, hay and grain; also, the rate per barrel, ton of 2,240 pounds, and cubic foot, per one hundred (100) miles for which they will transport all other freight; or they may propose rates for the entire distance from Philadelphia, Penn., to any point on the coast, and rates from same to Philadelphia, for the entire distance, stating from and to what ports.

Transportation to be furnished when required, and in case of failure on the part of the contractor to furnish the necessary transportation, the Government to have the right to supply the deficiency and charge the contractor the difference of cost, should a higher rate have to be paid.

The Government reserves the right to freight, independent of the contract, all such vessels as may be owned by the United States or under charter.

Bonds with approved security will be required from the party to whom the contract may be awarded.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present. Awards will be made on Friday, March 17, and the successful bidder notified.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved, as also the right to reject any vessels which may be deemed unseaworthy.

By order of Col. WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.
JOHN R. JENNINGS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

Proposals for furnishing the Medical Purveying Department in this city, with stationery are respectfully invited.

Manufacturers and dealers are requested to send samples, with price list, to this office, as early as practicable.

C. SUTHERLAND.
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1865.

PETROLEUM.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

ABM. S. SEE & SON.

NO. 24 WILLIAM-STREET,

Offer for sale some of the most valuable tracts of oil lands in the country.

IN CRAWFORD CO., PENN

100 acres on Little Oil Creek.
71 acres on Sugar Creek.

IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

400 acres on Little Kanawha, between Rock and Reedy Creeks.
1,000 acres on Little Kanawha and Reedy Creek.
248 acres on Little Kanawha and Rock Run.
580 acres on Reedy Creek.
541 acres on Hughes River.
300 acres on Spring Creek, seven miles from Burning Spring.
274 acres on Leatherback Creek.

The above will be sold at far less than the market price of lands in those regions.

PETROLEUM

BOOKS CLOSING.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE OF $1 PER SHARE HAVING CLOSED, A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING WILL BE SOLD AT $3 PER SHARE.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.,

Organized under the laws of New-York.

SHAREHOLDERS EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $5

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING. $3 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President, J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President, R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer, H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary, J. CONKLIN, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES:

Where Subscription Books are now open,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
No. 1 CARROLL HALL, BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

A new 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.

A new 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above the Reed Well, close to the property of this company, on the McTate Farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.

Another well on the Hogg farm, close to this, is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.

A new 150 barrel well of fine Lubricating Oil has been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored,) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this company, on which a well is nearly completed, with splendid show of Oil.

One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on the Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold a few days ago for $15,000 cash.

This company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million dollars, and the entire properties of the company are worth to-day over five million of dollars. ($5,000,000.)

This company has twenty-six different properties, embracing fee simple, leases and interests, and amounting to about 635 acres, more or less, of land, carefully selected from the very heart of the oil region of Pennsylvania, and located as follows:

No. 1, on SAUNDERS' FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 2, on McFATE FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 3, on BLOOD FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 4, on WIDOW McCLINTOCK FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 5, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 6, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 7, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 8, on TARR FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 9, on ALLEGHANY RIVER, opposite HORSE CREEK.
No. 10, ADJOINING DEMSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 11, on DEMPSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 12, on REYNOLDS FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 13, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 14, on WHEELAND FARM, ON SUGAR CREEK.
No. 15, on HOGG FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 16, on RHODES FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 17, on ADJOINING KENT FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 18, on ELK CREEK.
No. 19, on WILCOX FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 20, on HOWARD FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 21, on PETTIS FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 22, on HOWARD FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 23, on STROUTH FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 24, on ALLEN FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 25, on BRINTH FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 26, on JACOB PIZEN FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.

Besides the wells on these properties now producing, ten new ones are being bored with vigor, and now down 400 to 500 feet, with splendid prospects, and a certainty of immense yields of oil.

The trustees feel confident they will be able to declare and continue large dividends shortly after the books close.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained, where the Subscription Books are now open, at

WISHART & CO.'S
PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.
OFFICE NO. 60 EMPIRE BUILDINGS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York,

And at the office of
H. F. DEVOE & SON, BANKERS,
No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.
Also at the office of the
STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY,
No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

WEST VIRGINIA OIL AND COAL COMPANY.

The remaining 5,000 shares of the Treasury stock for a working capital of the West Virginia Oil and Coal Company, for sale by EDWARD HAIGHT, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, at $5 per share—per value being $10.

PETROLEUM.

PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.
SHARES $100 EACH.
WORKING CAPITAL $800,000 IN STOCK, AND $100,000 IN CASH.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of New-York.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, of Stout & Tuttle, Leather Dealers, No. 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, of Richard Sherman & Co., No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
LEWIS BENTON, Counselor-at-Law, of New-York.
WM. F. HALL, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
B. S. S. ANDROS, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Mass.
Hon. LEVI PARSONS, of San Francisco, California.

BANKERS:

RICHARD SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.

The property of this company consists of a perpetual lease of 25,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis Obispo County, California, with a frontage of ten miles on the Pacific Coast, and from the reports of Prof. Silliman, Col. Williamson, and others, it contains the richest oil springs, wells, and territory yet discovered.

A Prospectus, Reports, and a limited amount of Stock at $20 per share, can be had by applying personally or by letter to

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No 61 Cedar-st.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway.
RICHARD SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.
LEWIS BENTON, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 20

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE TRACTS IN FEE.
SITUATED IN GREEN COUNTY, PENN.,
Yielding the celebrated Amber Oil, which burns without refining;
In Athens, Munroe and Washington Counties, Ohio, some of them yielding Lubricating Oil;
And in Ritchie and Marshall Counties, West Virginia.
For sale, at moderate prices, by
R. N. HAVENS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

150 ACRES OIL LAND ON PITHOLE Creek and branches, Venango Co., Penn., for sale. One of the best tracts for oil on the creek. Inquire of A. C. FERRIS, No. 132 Maiden-lane.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanahwa River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,

NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
AGENTS FOR
7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN

Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER,
NO. 5 NEW-STREET, NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7.30 LOAN.

Dealers also in all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Railway Bonds and Stocks, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

WALDEN & McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

STEPTOE SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL STOCK........$2,000,000
20,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

OFFICERS.

President—F. PRENTICE.
Vice-President—WED. W. CLARKE.
Treasurer—GEO. H. BISSELL.
Secretary—J. P. HOGARTH.

The property of this company consists of 11,600 feet on nine of the richest silver-bearing lodes in the State of Nevada, with a width of silver ore which varies from two to 6 feet.

Also seventy-seven and one-half acres of land and water rights in Egan or Gold Canon.

Also six hundred and forty acres of timbered land lying on the north side of White's Canon, distant about seven miles north from Steptoe.

The company will dispose of sufficient stock only, at $25 per share, to raise $100,000 cash for a working capital.

The subscription books for the sale of stock are now open at the offices of

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.
WED. W. CLARKE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

Reports of the property of the company may be had at either of the above offices.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-street.
Agents for the sale of the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.
Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

J. F. D. LANIER, President. C. V. CULVER, Vice-President. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
U. S. Designated Depository, No. 5 Nassau-st.,
AGENT FOR 7-30 NOTES.

This Bank will receive subscriptions for 7-30 Notes, allowing the usual brokerage to Banks and Bankers. Notes of all denominations always on hand, for sale.

To Banks and Bankers throughout the country, this Bank will allow four per cent. on current daily balances, and collect on the most favorable terms.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP.
WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
offers, in sums to suit purchasers,
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP of 1864.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, between the hours of 12 and 1 P.M. on TUESDAY NEXT, March 14, 1865.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

At a meeting held at Delmonico's, on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Richard Bell, President, No. 32 Pine-st.
Eugene Kelly, First Vice-President, No. 36 Wall-st.
John B. Fogerty, Second Vice-Pres., No. 3 Pine-st.
Henry L. Hoguet, Treasurer, No. 112 Duane-st.
William Whiteside, Secretary, No. 94 Reade-st.

The Dinner Committee are as follows:

William Watson, Chairman, No. 28 Park-place.
Daniel Devlin, No. 258 Broadway.
Thomas Barbour, No. 95 Chambers-st.
Edmund L. Hearne, No. 32 Chambers-st,
James Stuart, No. 33 Nassau-st.
John Bryan, No. 35 Broad-st,
William G. Townley, No. 29 Park-place,

from whom tickets can be had for the Anniversary Dinner of the 17th of March, 1865, to be held in Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av.

MAN STRAYED FROM HIS HOME—IN Westport, Connecticut, Wednesday; height five feet eight inches, heavy black whiskers, scar over left eye, caused by burn, dark sack-coat, blue-mixed pants; in deranged state of mind. Any person who can give any information concerning him, will be liberally rewarded.

AUGUSTUS MEEKER.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROTHERS, DENTISTS,

Having disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets, gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated and make a specialty of Nitrous Oxide for extracting. "Experience makes perfect." Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

STABLE FOR SALE.—THE NEW AND CONvenient stable, No. 96 West 28th-st., 23 feet 3½ inches front, by 80 feet deep, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep, built in the most thorough and convenient manner; contains five stalls and one large box stall, and plenty of carriage room; is fitted with gas, water, &c.; has three fine rooms on second floor for coachman's residence. Can be seen at any time. For particulars, inquire of WARREN G BROWN, No. 170 Broadway, second floor.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT,
No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

FINANCIAL.

7-30 POPULAR LOAN.
U. S. GOVERNMENT
LOAN AGENTS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Take great pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers and the public, that they have been appointed

GOVERMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
National 7-30 Loan

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED IN SUMS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000, EACH DATED AUG. 15, 1864, AND ARE CONVERTIBLE, AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER, IN THREE (3) YEARS FROM THAT DATE INTO THE POPULAR 5-20 GOLD-BEARING INTEREST BONDS.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEM FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND OTHERS IN SUCH AMOUNTS AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO ALL BANKS, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

MAY AND JULY

COUPONS

Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL PARTIES PURCHASING FOR ACCOUNT OF OTHERS.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD AT THIS office, 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the term of three years:

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
WILSON G. HUNT,
JAMES MARSH,
DAN H. ARNOLD,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
WILLIAM B. BOLLES
JOHN C. BALDWIN,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
JAMES GALLATIN,
FREDERICK SHELDON.

And, at the same time and place, STACY B. COLLINS, GEORGE HODGSDON, and ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS were elected Inspectors of the next Annual Election. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER.
County Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

Western Union Telegraph.
Western Union Extension Telegraph.
American Telegraph.
United States Telegraph.
American Express.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Adams' Express.

All descriptions of Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Stone-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of this company for election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (15th) of MARCH, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company, at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the office of the Transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 8, 557, 229, 539, 413, 15, 227, 168, 401, 379, 545, 445, 151, 254, 221, 412, 499, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the capital stock of this bank having assented to its conversion to a National Banking Association, in accordance with Section 3 of the Enabling Act recently passed by the Legislature of this State, notice is hereby given that measures will be immediately taken to carry same into effect.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE TORCHLAKE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the first meeting of the Torch Lake Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before the meeting.

DAVID S. OGDEN,
WM. B. GREENE,
two of the persons named in the articles of association.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1865.

NOTICE—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the banking-house until the 13th inst. inclusive, for five hundred shares of the unsubscribed Increased Capital Stock of this Bank, the same to participate in full in the next semi-annual dividend. Payment to be made for said subscription on 15th inst. The Directors reserve the right to accept or reject any and all bids.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR A BOARD OF Directors (for the ensuing year) of the FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 14th inst. Poll open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO. Six Per Cent. Bonds of 1875 for sale by WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES ONE AND TWO YEARS' 5 per cent. Notes, and old United States Treasury Notes, past due, purchased at best rates, by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

WARD & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 54 WALL-ST.,

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

7-30 U. S. LOAN.

NOTES ON HAND, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold purchased and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, on Commission.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Corner Broadway and Pearl-street.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. WITH LIBERTY TO INCREASE TO $10,000,000.

By a vote of the directors of this bank, it is decided to increase the capital, on the 1st May next, to $4,000,000, giving the present stockholders the option of the same number of shares they now hold additional.

The books will be open for subscription on the 27th inst., and remain open till the 15th April, after which time the shares remaining will be awarded to new applicants for the stock. Ten per cent. will be required on subscription, and the balance on the 1st May. Six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before May 1.

We expect to remove next month to new and spacious premises, on the opposite corner of Broadway and Pearl-st. from where we now are.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
WM. H. FOSTER, Cashier.
WM. H. SANFORD, Assistant Cashier.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1865.
[Transcript from Ledger.]

Loans and Discounts	$10,615,900 17
Due from Banks	710,918 80
U. S. Securities	1,800,890 51
Cash on hand	5,439,815 61
U. S. Taxes paid	24,410 77
Expenses	28,614 32
Total	$18,620,550 18
Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Circulation	795,000 00
Deposits	14,747,341 46
Due to Treasurer of U. S.	790,155 85
Dividends unpaid	380 00
Profits*	287,672 87
Total	$18,620,550 18

*To the item of profits may be added the sum of $55,000 for interest accrued on 5 per cent. legal notes, demand loans, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, March 8, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend, No. 16, of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Eastern stockholders will receive their dividend at the Transfer office, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York City.
J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 11th inst.
P. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE TITUS OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 17 Wall-st., on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 6th inst., and opened on the 16th.
S. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1865.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 18
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, April 15
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 29.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA............SATURDAY, April 8.
VIRGINIA............SATURDAY, April 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 12.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage............80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage............65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
March 13..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with ST. LOUIS.)
March 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
April 3..........ARIEL..........JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, ED. E. VAILL, Commander.
Will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M.
For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

BALLS.

PURIM BALL.—NOTICE TO COACH-OWNERS.—Coaches will come in on 14th st. from 4th-av., leave their company, go out through 15th-st., and take up in the same order, fare $3. Below 50th-st., coaches will be taken as they come in line. No coaches will be called. By order of the Mayor. THOMAS W. THORNE, Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, City Hall.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons....900-horse power
EUROPE..........(Afloat)....900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Afloat)....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Afloat)....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........March 29.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY..........April 26.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........May 24.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY......March 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY......March 18
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY......March 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, March 25, and SATURDAY, April 22.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
REDUCED RATES.
TAPSCOTT'S celebrated line of Liverpool packets, sailing every week from New-York and Liverpool. Drafts for any amount, at lowest rates.
For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

REMITTANCE TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., continue to issue drafts for any amount, available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

CHANGE OF TIME
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1 1864.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

TURKISH BATHS.
At No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Hours for Gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and from 3 to 9 P. M.; for Ladies, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK,
SPRING NOVELTIES.

MOST MAGNIFICENT GRENADINE SWISSES; the ROBE and SHAWL to MATCH—one dress only of each design to be had in America.

FRENCH PERCALES, most beautiful designs, just received from Paris.

GOATS' HAIR, DOUBLE WIDTH, bought at auctions, 75 cents per yard, worth $2.

PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, NEW SHADES, DOUBLE WIDTH, 48 cents, worth $1.

SUMMER SILK POPLINS, $1 75—pretty styles for young ladies.

STRIPED POPLINS, DOUBLE WIDTH, all silk and wool, $1 12½, worth $2 50.

PLAIN FRENCH SUMMER POPLINS, ONE YARD WIDE, at 90 cents, worth $1 50.

BLACK ALPACA LUSTRE, at 88 cents, worth $1 25.

BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS, extra rich quality.

LINSEY WOOLSEY, material for entire suit, 1½ yards wide, $2.

DOMESTIC and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, just reduced.

KID GLOVES JUST RECEIVED, NEW SYSTEM, very advantageous to the shape of the hands.

DOGSKIN GLOVES, reduced from $2 75 to $1 80.

A NEW DEPARTMENT JUST OPENED.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND LACE CURTAINS, RICH DESIGNS AND QUITE NEW.
No profit to be made in this department for six months.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, Corner Waverley-place.

P. S.—
WHITE GOODS,
CALICOES,
DRESS GOODS.
Salesmen wanted immediately.

NEW SKIRT.
1865
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP-SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY (late J. I. & J. O. West), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st., New-York.
THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED, TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE to EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE as LONG as any other Skirt.
THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY WEARING the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, OPERA, CARRIAGE, RAILROAD-CARS, CHURCH-PEWS, ARM CHAIRS, for PROMENADE and HOUSE-DRESS, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED when in use, to OCCUPY a small place as easily and conveniently as a SILK or MUSLIN DRESS.
A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. FOR CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES are superior to all others.
THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and UNQUESTIONABLY the LIGHTEST, most DESIRABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in THIS CITY and throughout the UNITED STATES, HAVANA DE CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.
INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

SPRING GOODS AT RETAIL.
On MONDAY, March 13,
LORD & TAYLOR
will open their Spring importations of silks, grenadines, bareges, organdies, lawns, percales, Paris prints, shawls, laces, embroideries, &c., &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY ANY KIND OF DRY GOODS, AT "COME DOWN PRICES," BE SURE AND GO TO FOSTER BROS., No. 272 Bleecker-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, AT AUCTION PRICES, GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS CHEAP, GO TO FOSTER BROS., NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY ALL KINDS OF MUSLIN CHEAP, GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY DELAINES AND DRESS GOODS CHEAP, GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY WIDE SHEETINGS CHEAP GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY WET SHIRTING LINENS CHEAP, GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS, NO 272 BLEECKER-ST.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Have largely replenished their DOMESTIC, POPULAR DRESS GOODS SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES AND HOUSEKEEPING STOCKS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want a person competent to take charge of their shawl department; one acquainted with the European markets will have a preference. Reply by letter, with name and references. Broadway and Chambers-st.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN SILKS, Dress Goods, Organdies, India Camel's Hair Shawls, &c., &c., will be offered on MONDAY, 13th. Received per last steamer.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CARPETS, new and elegant designs, Mats, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS NOW OPENING—New styles in dress-trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, ruffling, crochet and other trimmings, ladies' and misses' under-garments, small wares, hair nets, fancy goods, &c., &c. N. B.—Jouvin's celebrated kid gloves, in all the new shades, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STRIKING ILE! STRIKING ILE!
Dan Bryant's last and best song, words and music, by D. D. Emmett, author of Dixie's Land.
Sent by mail for 30 cents. WM. M. POND, & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—"CHARLESTON IS OURS." A soul-stirring song with chorus; sung with immense applause by Mrs. Meltzke and the Amateur Musical Society, of North Granville Ladies Seminary, at the celebration of Washington's Birth Day, dedicated to Sherman's heroic army. Music by Prof. Meltzke; price 30 cents; "A Home on the Mountain," a spirited ballad, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. This is one of the best productions of this eminent composer. Price 35 cents.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—"MADRE Pietosa Vergine," Transcription brilliante La Forza del Destino, Opera de Verdi; price 60 cents. "Se Cosi perir dè," Transcription Don Sebastian; 50 cents. "La Notte è Serena," Barcarole Don Sebastian; 50 cents. "Don Sebastian," Fantasie Brillante; 75 cents; Wm. F. Muller. "Danse des Odalisques," Polka Galop Don Sebastian, Chas. Fradel; 60 cents. "La Forza del Destino," Polka, R. Vilanova; 35 cents. Mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, New-York.

A BOOK CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF Piles, Fistula, Stricture, and thirty other important Diseases, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents, or can be obtained on application to HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Operative and Consulting Surgeon, No. 12 Union-square, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP—OR OTHER SITUATION AT first—with a stock broker wanted, by an active business man who has $10,000 to $20,000 cash and the best city references. Address DEXTER, Box 137 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOME ON A HIGHLY-cultivated farm of 85 acres; over 800 choice fruit trees, situation healthy, overlooking a pleasant city, and with extensive view of surrounding country, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depot, one hour and twenty minutes from New-York. Trains hourly; location unexceptionable; a good place to bring up and educate a family; only one and a quarter miles from a first-class college, and one mile from an excellent female seminary. Price $14,000, with crops and old-fashioned farm-house, with 10 rooms, or $20,000 with new handsome modern built house near by, with 13 rooms. For particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 3,110 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., ABOUT five acres of land, adjoining the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, having a water front on the harbor, with dwelling-house, store, barn, tenement-house, and orchard thereon. The premises will be sold together or in three separate parcels, as may suit purchasers. If not disposed of before Thursday, the 16th day of March, 1865, it will on that day at 2 o'clock, be sold at public auction, on the premises. For particulars, apply to H. L. SACKETT, No. 69 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story brick house, containing twelve rooms, with conservatory and upper piazza. Lot 25x100 feet; alley-way in rear. Price $13,000. The house is most cheerfully situated on Market-st., only three minutes' walk from the depot, and is very desirable as a residence for parties doing business in the city. Apply at No. 83 Bowery, New-York, near Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., consisting of about 54 acres, and only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine outbuildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice, large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, an elegant four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot, on 35th st., near Park-av.; house in perfect order, being painted throughout; furniture, &c., of the best makers; greater portion has been imported.
For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASE-ment brick house and lot on 46th-st., near Broadway.
Also, three of those neat three-story brown-stone front houses and lots on 128th-st., near 3d-av.
For particulars and permits, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, WEST-chester County, a neat two-story house, with flowers, fruit and vegetable garden, 46 minutes from the city by New-Haven Railway; price $3,000. Also, house No. 47 Bond-st.; twenty rooms, in complete order.
C. BARNUM, No. 90 Fulton-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—THE NICE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 176 East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Has a good cellar, fine yard, modern conveniences, and is excellently situated. For permits, inquire of F. FITZSIMMONS, No. 706 3d-av., or GUILLE & ALLIS, No. 9 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land; house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn with room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,448 Post-office, New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE TWO houses and lots on Warren-st., near 5th-av., south side; lots 20x100; houses first-class, brick, 20x40, three stories, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar; contain all modern improvements, gas fixtures; price $6,000 each; terms easy. Apply J. O. HARGER, *Times* Publication Office.

A FINE LARGE RESIDENCE AND FARM, near Elizabeth; 90 acres of excellent and highly cultivated land; plenty of fruits; well watered and timbered; out-buildings complete; quarter mile from depot, on an elevation. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN LLEWEL-LYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—Two or three fine residences, with from three to five acres of land attached. Also, unimproved lots, containing two to six acres each. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop brick dwelling-house No. 44 9th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25 by 55 feet; lot one-half the block; not leasehold. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 15 William-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 31 acres, well fruited, berries, &c.; new buildings, good river view, one mile by turnpike from steamboat landing. Price $13,000. Address Box No. 14, Post-office, Nyack, New-York. Also, 17 acres adjoining, at $100 per acre.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOTHIC COT-tage, with 1½ acres land, good barn, &c., on main road to Yonkers, ¼ mile above Kings' Bridge. Rent, $300; price, $4,500. Apply to COOPER BROTHERS, No. 457 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HAND-some residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESI-dence in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, N. J. For particulars apply to J. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st., New-York, or L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot on Hall st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn; lot 20x100; for particulars apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton av. and Oxford sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WATER-FRONT ON North River, containing nearly two blocks, with a frontage of 520 feet on the river. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, from $2,500 to $7,000 each. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, Room No. 1, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

$5.000.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, No. 272 West 24th-st., New-York. Apply to J. E. CARY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER, STORES, BASEMENTS and rooms, close to the present business centre of Broadway and Canal-st., No. 248 Canal, between Elm and Centre; store with extra front, having a large window on each side of the door, opposite Earle's Hotel; possession 1st May; No. 98 Walker-st., in same block, newly fitted, first floor and basement; possession immediate; a well-lighted room, corner Canal and Elm sts., with ten windows; one long room, extending from Canal to Walker, 25 by 130; smaller rooms, with sky-light, &c.; power steady, 1 to 20 horse, to let by P. I. INSLEE, Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM TO RENT—Situated in the Ramapo Valley, 30 miles from New-York by Erie Railroad; there are over 100 acres in meadow, 100 acres in arable, 2 orchards, excellent dwelling, large barns, stable, outhouses, &c., &c. Also, the family residence, comfortably furnished, together with stable, carriage-house, &c.; will be rented 6 or 12 months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 287 Union-st., near Court, very desirably situated in a very genteel neighborhood; has all the modern improvements, including gas, two hot and cold water baths, two water-closets, front and back stairs, stationary washtubs and a fine cellar three rooms deep; was built expressly to suit two families. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE, PAR-tially furnished, 128th-st., Harlem, fifth house east of 3d-av. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT two of them well furnished, each within one hour' ride of New-York City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE UNION STORES AND PIER AT the foot of Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn, from the first of May next. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 416 Columbia-st. Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 79 East 14th-st., between the Academy of Music and Union-square. Also, No. 11 Varick-place. Apply to D. J. CRAIN, No. 169 Broadway.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE OFFICES ON second floor of the Bible House, entrance on 3d-av. One office on third floor, 4th-av. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES IN house No. 113 Nassau-st., on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, office No. 5.

THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., to let from 1st of May next.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN TIMES BUILDING. Inquire at the TIMES office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—APARTMENTS FOR HOUSEKEEP-ing, by a gentleman, wife and one child, a little girl, three or four rooms on second floor, with improvements; location below 10th-st.; rent not to exceed $300. Address H., Box No. 1,926 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, A nicely-furnished cottage, with stable, on the New-Haven Railroad, between Rye and Stamford. Address, stating particulars, D. S., Box No. 1,461 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR first-class boarders; location between 8th and 24th sts., west of Broadway. Address Mrs. JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WANT-ED for boarders, in Brooklyn, on the Heights, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, Address H. M. A., Box 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ROOMS FOR THE STORAGE OF wheels and wheel stock, in the vicinity of Bank-st. Address the JACOBS WHEEL CO., 39 Wall-st., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, OR rooms, with private table, for gentleman, wife, nurse and child, within one hour of City Hall. Address Box No. 3,129 Post-office, New-York.

TWO FAST SAIL-BOATS FOR SALE, AT JOHNSON'S yard, Port Richmond, Staten Island; length 16 feet; one entirely new.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
P. T. BARNUM....Manager. | S. H. HURD....Assistant.
ONE WEEK MORE,
AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST,
OF THE
GREAT ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR DRAMA,
written by Miss LAURA KEENE, entitled the
WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK,
OR
THE CURSE OF DRINK,
one of the most POWERFUL AUXILIARIES ever received by the TEMPERANCE CAUSE.
Notwithstanding its IMMENSE POPULARITY it will be withdrawn after this week to give place to
OTHER DRAMATIC NOVELTIES.
It will be performed every AFTERNOON AT 3......EVENING AT 7½.
Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham &c., will appear.
THREE-LEGGED WONDER, by TONY DENIER. MORNING, AT 11,
THE HUMBUG OF SPIRITUALISM
EXPOSED BY DR. W. F. VON VLECK, practically showing the BALLOT TEST, BLOOD-RED WRITING ON THE ARM, SPIRITUAL ROPE-TYING, ANSWERING SEALED LETTERS, and all the DECEPTIONS PRACTICED by PRETENDED MEDIUMS.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
FAT WOMAN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
Life-size figures of the JAPANESE.
FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, ALBINO BOY, LIVING OTTERS, GRAND AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN SEFTON,
TUESDAY, 14TH MARCH.
NEVER ACTED HERE.
Tom Taylor's celebrated Comedy, THE UNEQUAL MATCH,
and Poole's excellent petit Comedy, TURNING THE TABLES.
BOX BOOK OPEN.

HELLER'S GREAT PRODUCTION OF THE GYGES, SALLE DIABOLIQUE, No. 585 BROADWAY. THE SUCCESS OF GYGES IS TERRIFIC!
GYGES, says the HERALD, (March 1,) is
"An illusion by which a man is made to disappear instantaneously, and by which, as was shown last evening, one man may be seen through the body of another. To be surprised, amused and delighted, you have only to go and see Heller and the Gyges."

HELLER'S GREAT COMIC SOLO,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL LADY'S MUSIC LESSON,
THE NEW MAGICAL PROGRAMME;
THE FUNNY WOODEN MINSTRELS,
and Mr. A. SEDGWICK on the Concertina.
EVERY EVENING at 8; DOORS OPEN at 7.
Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

EMMA HARDINGE.
"POLITICS vs. PRINCIPLES."
COOPER INSTITUTE.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 16, 1865.
Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at the book and music stores.

LECTURES.

J. MERCER LANGSTON, ESQ., WILL lecture before the Atheneum Club, of New-York, at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner Prince and Marion sts., on MONDAY EVENING, March 13, 1865, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our New Relations and Responsibilities.* Tickets, 25 cents, to be obtained at the door.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) RE-ceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.
REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000. Seventeen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M. Principal, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Term opens April 17.

BOARDING SCHOOL NEAR NEW LONDON, CONN.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adopted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Spring and Summer term will commence March 1. Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LA-dies.—Spring term commences March 1. For circulars, apply to Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a public or private school, in city or country. Address TEACHER, No. 62 John-st. Apply to J. Weeks, same number.

A LADY FROM PARIS, WHO IS PER-fect mistress of French, English, and other languages, desires a position as visiting governess; she is competent to instruct in all the branches of a finished education. Address A. Z., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, No. 23 North Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER BLENHEIM, consisting of
BLANKETS,
ARMY CLOTHS,
SAL SODA,
SODA ASH,
BEEF AND PORK,
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., on board thereof the prize steamer *Blenheim*, her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies.
N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 13th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof:
The prize steamer *Charlotte*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies.
The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
DATED MARCH 1, 1865.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 109 VACANT lots on Fulton, Classon, Atlantic, Park, Franklin and Willoughby avs., and on Lefferts and Houston sts., also two houses and lots on Classon-av., Brooklyn. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the above property, by order of the executors of Jotham Weeks, deceased. Maps and full particulars as to terms, &c., may be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MATE-RIAL TO-MORROW (Monday) MORNING, at No. 132 Reade-st., at 10 o'clock.
S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO TO A NEW-ENGLAND CITY, a man and wife, or brother and sister; man as coachman and groom; woman as cook, or second girl; must be willing to make themselves useful, and have good city reference. Apply before 11 o'clock A. M., for two days, at Room No 65 Albemarle Hotel.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A DRY goods commission house; one who writes a good hand and has had some experience. Address Box No. 4,3[illegible] Post-office

FILE CUTTER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS mill saw cutter. Address G. & H. BARNETT, No. 1,021 North Front-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA SEASON.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that the Academy having been previously rented for the Purim Ball, on Tuesday next, the
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
OF THE PRESENT SUBSCRIPTION SEASON
will take place on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 13, at 8 o'clock,
(Twenty-second Subscription Night,)
will be presented Mozart's immortal chief d'oeuvre,
DON GIOVANNI,
with its splendid mise en scene and unapproachable cast, including the
THREE PRIMA DONNE:
SIGNORA CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MISS KELLOGG,
MLLE. MORENSI,
together with
Sig. G. LOTTI,
Sig. BELLINI,
Sig. SUSINI,
WEINLICH, DUBREUL,
ERNESTINE, AURIOL.
Conductor..........Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 14—
OPERA IN BROOKLYN—FORZA DEL DESTINO.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—FRA DIAVOLO.
THURSDAY EVENING—NORMA.
FRIDAY EVENING—I PURITANI.
SATURDAY, 18th—LAST GRAND MATINEE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
GRAND MATINEES
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
SECOND WEEK OF
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL,
NEW AND GORGEOUSLY BRILLIANT
CHINESE SPECTACULAR FESTIVAL,
THE FEAST OF LANTERNS,
BRILLIANT CORPS DE BALLET,
SPLENDID CHINESE ILLUMINATIONS,
which have elicited the unqualified encomiums of press and public.
Continued brilliant career of
THE GREAT COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE,
with its grand Ballet, New Scenery, and
MARVELOUS TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
NOTICE.—THE CHINESE SPECTACLE AND THE PANTOMIME,
are given at every performance.
NEW AND WONDROUS ACTS.
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
BY THE MAMMOTH AND
MATCHLESS STAR COMPANY.
First appearance of Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE'S highly trained
MANEGE HORSE, "MAY FLY,"
the marvel of Equine education, and
THE WONDER OF CENTRAL PARK.
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM,
and all the other resplendent
HIPPOTHEATRONIC ATTRACTIONS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MLLE H. DE KATOW.
The tenth appearance in New-York of the renowned Russian Violoncellist,
MLLE. HELENE DE KATOW,
and the celebrated piano-forte virtuoso and composer,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 13, at 8 o'clock,
Mr. Wehli will perform his grand fantasia on Meyerbeer's grand opera, LES HUGUENOTS.
MME. P. A. SALVOTTI,
a vocalist of fine talent, pupil of Sig. Manzocchi, will make her first appearance on the occasion.
Sig. POULICCHI, Basso. Sig. ROSA, Accompanist.
Seats may be secured, commencing Saturday, at 9 A. M., at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st.
Chickering's grand piano will be used on the occasion

ALFRED BURNETT AT DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church.
THIRD WEEK OF SUCCESS.
A NEW AND HUMOROUS SELECTION
OF
CHARACTERS AND POEMS.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER AND UPROARIOUS APPLAUSE.
Every evening at 8. Doors open at 7.

ALFRED BURNETT,
AT DODWORTH HALL,
EVERY EVENING (except Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock.
Triumphant success, and second week of the new entertainment.
QUEER FACES AND QUEER PEOPLE.
A NEW PROGRAMME.
Fresh Elements of the Ludicrous. Rapid changes of character.

WE WOULD RECOMMEND ALL LOVERS OF ART TO VISIT THE
MILTON GALLERY.
646 BROADWAY 646,
and see Rossiter's series of paintings, representing
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST;
also the
HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR.
All lovers of the beautiful should not fail to visit the Gallery.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—TUESDAY EVEN-ING, March 21, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT in aid of the Widow and Orphans of the late Sergeant A. T. PERINE, Color-bearer of the Sixty-second Regiment, Anderson Zouaves, who so gallantly distinguished himself for bravery at the battle of Williamsburgh, by being the first to enter Fort McGruder and hoist the Stars and Stripes. Tickets can be secured at the St. Germain Hotel, Everett House, also the Tremont House.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Æolian Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PARLOR ORGAN, a very sweet-toned and perfect instrument, built by Henry Erben; has five stops, mahogany case, and is a beautiful piece of furniture. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR, Yonkers, or No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY FRANCHISES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.
On THURSDAY, April 6, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1865:
The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.
The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Barclay-street to Hoboken, New-Jersey.
The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Tenth-street, East River, to Greenpoint, Long Island.
The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had on application at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.
NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF ELEC-TION.—The Inspectors of Election who acted at the December election, will act on TUESDAY, the 14th of March, for the special election ordered in regard to the Amendment to the State Constitution, and will also perform the duties of Canvassers. Vacancies in the Boards of Inspectors will be filled on the day of election by the several Supervisors at the places hereinafter designated.
The polling places will be the same as for the December election.
The stationery and ballots will be sent to the several election polls by the police on the morning of election.
No expense will be incurred for fitting up election polls.
VACANCIES
Existing on the day of election, March 14, 1865, in the Boards of Inspectors in the several Election Districts of this city, will be filled by the Supervisors, as follows:
First, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards—Supervisor SHOOK, Fifth Ward Hotel, and Supervisor SMITH, Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway; Supervisor FOX, No. 3 Morris-st.
Tenth and Fourteenth Wards—Supervisor PURDY, No. 83 Ludlow-st., before 7 A. M., and at Mercantile Library Building, between 5 and 6 P. M., and Supervisor WILLMANN, No. 31 Bowery.
Seventh and Thirteenth Wards—Supervisor TWEED, No. 237 Broadway.
Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards—Supervisor ROCHE, No. 93 Elm-st.
Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—Supervisor WILLMANN, No. 31 Bowery, and Supervisor ELY, No. 135 Fourth-avenue.
Twelfth Ward—Supervisor DAVIS, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.
Ninth and Fifteenth Wards—Supervisor BLUNT, No. 118 West Ninth-street.
Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards—Supervisor BRIGGS, No. 1 Irving-place, and Supervisor ELY, No. 135 Fourth-avenue.
Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards—Supervisor STEWARD, No. 113 West Thirty-third-street.
The Supervisors will be at the places mentioned above, before 7 o'clock, A. M., and between 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M., on the day of election.
By order of the board.
JOSEPH D. YOUNG, Clerk.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

the session. Now that Congress has passed the negro soldier bill, it is presumed the Legislature will let the subject alone, while there is little prospect that the bill clothing the Legislature with convential powers, or its substitute, calling an original convention, can be passed within the time limited for adjournment. So much time has been wasted by members, nervous about the passage of private bills and measures, at the outset and in the body of the session, that little time has been allotted to the business which was cut out in committee as of vital importance to State interests. Members who have secured the passage of private bills have gone home to electioneer upon them for reëlection, and thus the tempest-tossed Ship of State is left to steer itself.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH TOBACCO.

AN UNFORTUNATE SPECULATION BY GEN. SINGLETON AND THE REBELS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 9.

For some days parties in this city have been sending large quantities of manufactured tobacco hence to Fredericksburgh. Report says that this tobacco was to be traded with the Yankees for bacon, and that Gen. SINGLETON was the prime mover in the arrangement, this being the business that brought him again to Richmond. The tobacco was transported to Hamilton ferry by railroad, and thence hauled to Fredericksburgh five miles distant in wagons.

The Yankees were expected to come up in vessels to Fredericksburgh, bring bacon with them and carry off the tobacco.

On Monday last 200,000 pounds of tobacco had been sent up the Fredericksburgh Railroad, 40,000 pounds of which had been hauled to Fredericksburgh, and stored in a warehouse on the Rappahannock, convenient for shipping, and the other 160,000 pounds was in thirty-one box railroad cars at Hamilton's Crossing. The enemy came up to Fredericksburgh in gunboats on Monday night, but brought no bacon that we have been able to hear of. Their first step was to send a party of cavalry to Hamilton's Crossing, who set fire to and destroyed all the cars and tobacco there. This party also burned the bridge over Massaponax Creek, a short distance this side of Hamilton's Crossing. There are two reports as to what was done with the tobacco at Fredericksburgh—one that the enemy carried it off, the other that they fired the warehouses and destroyed both houses and tobacco. It is ascertained that they burned the five wagons employed in hauling the tobacco, and carried off the horses. So ends one of the most brilliant schemes of our latter day speculators. The railroad company regret losing the thirty-one cars, as they believed an arrangement had been come to with the enemy that they should not be molested.

THE REBEL TAX LAW.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 8.

Both Houses of Congress succeeded yesterday in passing a Tax Law. It levies a tax of eight per cent. on all property not expressly taxed at a different rate; on specie and bills of exchange twenty per cent., and on currency five per cent. The interest on Government bonds is taxed as income. Upon profits made by buying and selling merchandise or property of any description, between the years 1865 and 1866, a tax of ten per cent. is levied, in addition to the tax on such profits as income, and upon all profits exceeding twenty-five per cent. is ordered. The property, the income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and charitable institutions are exempt from taxation. All property within the lines of the enemy is to be exempt from taxation as long as it remains within such lines. The taxes are made due and are to be collected on the 1st day of June next, one-half to be paid in Treasury notes, and the other half at the option of the party, in certificates of indebtedness, without any allowance for interest. It is also provided, that upon all subjects of taxation mentioned in this act, and the act approved the 17th of February, 1864, there shall be levied for the year 1865 an additional tax equal to one-eighth of the amount of the tax on the same subjects imposed for the year 1865, which tax shall be payable in Treasury notes of the new issue, and the money arising therefrom shall be first appropriated to the payment of the increased compensation of the soldiers, provided that this additional tax shall not be construed to apply to or increase the tax in kind.

The following important section is given at length:

Congress having intended that the act of February 18, 1861, as amended by the act of June 14, 1864, should be repealed, the same is hereby repealed, and all the taxes imposed by this act shall be paid without any discount or credit for the value of the tax in kind, or the income tax, and all the taxes on incomes and profits under existing laws, shall be paid without any credit or deduction of the *ad valorem* tax.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

FROM COLUMBIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 7.

A reliable person, sent into Columbia to ascertain the condition of that unfortunate city since its occupation by the Federals, reports that he had no difficulty in reaching it, SHERMAN having tarried in the place only three days—long enough, however, to leave what was a flourishing city a mass of ruins. The Federals, upon entering the city, immediately applied the torch to all the public buildings and to many stores in Main-street. Whether it was their intention to destroy the city as effectually as the result shows, or whether their malice was directed solely against public buildings and public property is not known. But one fact is certain that three-fourths of Columbia have been destroyed. All of Main-street has been destroyed on both sides, with the exception of one single building. From Main-street the fire spread in the direction of the Charlotte railroad depots covering three entire squares in that direction upon the whole length of Main-street. The Catholic convent, churches, and all public and private buildings within that space, all were consumed by fire. The enemy, not satisfied with this wholesale destruction, visited the suburbs and applied the torch to the residences of Gen. WADE HAMPTON, the late Col. FRANK HAMPTON, and Col. CHRISTOPHER HAMPTON, and many other private residences on Arsenal Hill. Many private dwellings not consumed by fire were visited by the drunken soldiers, who despoiled the male and female occupants of their jewelry, silver and other valuables, including wearing apparel, tearing in shreds what they did not carry off. The reporter states that several thousand women, children and aged men are without shelter—men of substance having to depend upon the liberality of their more fortunate neighbors and the surrounding country for assistance. No act of the enemy, heretofore committed, equals in barbarity and in the suffering which it has detailed, the last perpetrated at Columbia.

The Sumter *Watchman*, of 1st inst., published at Sumter, fifty miles east of Columbia, S. C., says that the reports from Columbia represent that the old State House was blown up on Friday night, the 17th ult., and that the principal portion of the city, leading from the capitol to "Cotton Town," on both sides of Main-street, was one mass of ruins. Not a building was left standing, and thousands of citizens are left houseless. How the fire originated is not positively known, but it is reported that it was the work of some of SHERMAN's men reaching the city previous to SHERMAN himself; that he stated the fire was not by his orders, and that he regretted its occurrence.

Whether all the above reports prove true or not time can only reveal. There is, however, no doubt of the burning of the greater portion of the city, and there is now great distress in the city.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE CONFEDERACY NOT TO BE SUBJUGATED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 8.

There are some facts worth considering by those who imagine that such a country as the Southern Confederacy can be readily subjugated if it is determined to be free. What has the enemy done already that the end is at hand? There have been four years of war, and such war as has been rarely seen on this planet. In April, 1861, Mr. LINCOLN called for 75,000 men. In May of the same year, he called for 64,000. From July to December, he called for 500,000. In July, 1862, he called for 300,000; in August, 1862, for 300,000; in 1863, he drafted 300,000; in 1864, 300,000 more. With his last call and draft, this will make about two millions and a half of men called out to quell "a gigantic riot." What has been accomplished by the two millions summoned to the field before the present call? With the headquarters and heart of the rebellion at Richmond, only 120 miles from Washington, the Federal metropolis and base, and half the way affording water facilities for transportation, seven different commanders have led immense armies, armed and equipped with every appliance of war that the wealth of the United States could purchase, and yet this outpost of the rebellion still stands unconquered and defiant. The march of SHERMAN through a portion of our vast territory, is nothing more than the track of a ship on the ocean. The waves close around as it recedes, and bear no permanent trace of its progress. The capture of our seaports is no more than occurred in the first Revolution; and instead of being a matter of glorification to the United States, it is the Confederacy which has reason to exult that, for four years, without a navy, it has been able to hold those sea-side villages against a naval Power which boasts that it has seven hundred ships-of-war.

We have before us certain statistics, published by a leading New-York journal in 1864, which clearly establish the fact, that if the Confederacy succumbs in this contest it will not be from the want of material strength.

The *Dispatch* then quotes tables published some weeks ago in the *World* of this city, and says:

"It appears from this table that the available military strength of the Confederacy, from the beginning up to last Autumn, was 1,602,009 men. Of these, 616,000 had been called into the field, of which it is estimated that 300,000 have perished in battle and by disease, and 300,000 have been lost from other causes. Even supposing this estimate correct, there would still remain in the Confederacy a full million of men capable of bearing arms. Or, if military events which have occurred since the first publication of these statements have made two-thirds of that number unavailable, there is a sufficient residue, with the negro troops requested by Gen. LEE, to render the subjugation of such a population and such a territory impracticable.

It is impossible that a people like ours, with such advantages, can be conquered, unless they forsake God and forsake themselves. There never yet has been a vital want of our condition which Providence has not supplied. If it was powder, if it was guns, if it was lead, it came at the right time. But we cannot expect Providence always to help those who, like the children of Israel in the wilderness, continue to distrust the hand which has worked such wonders in their behalf. If we expect that, we demand more than He vouchsafed to His chosen people when they doubted that His power would be as great in the future as the past, and dared not cross into Canaan because of the giants, the sons of Amak. If we would not be condemned to wander many long years in the wilderness of war, we must cease to disturb our imaginations with giants, and have some faith in God and in ourselves.

THE REBELLION AND THE REVOLUTION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 8.

In the war of the American Revolution, three-fourths of the battles were gained by the British. They not only took the city of Charleston, but every other seaport and almost every town in America. They marched through South Carolina, precisely as SHERMAN is doing now; they drove MARION and SUMTER into the swamps; they marched into North Carolina, compelling our forefathers to fly to the Virginia woods, and then returned to Wilmington. They had every colony down; "gobbled up" Richmond and Petersburgh; galloped through Charlottsville, and chased JEFFERSON to Carter's Mountain. They held New-York and other Northern cities, scattered the American armies like chaff, and considered the rebellion as crushed a hundred times. They had the most powerful empire of the world at their back; they had the aid of armed tories in every county; they excited the blacks to insurrection, and let loose the scalping-knife of the Indian upon the rebels. With all our troubles, we have so far escaped the most terrible woe of the revolution—neighbors fighting each other, and the Indian war-whoop rousing helpless families from their slumbers and devoting women and children to the most cruel and horrible death. With all this, the revolutionary rebels had a currency of eight hundred for one, and were overrun with extortioners and speculators, as well as negroes and Indians.

Moreover, there was at the head of the British kingdom a man from whom they could expect no possibility of compassion. Their lives and property might have been saved by submission, but submission George the Third was determined to have. It is no exaggeration to say that he was the most obstinate man that lived in that age. Mr. LINCOLN has a pretty good idea of putting down his foot firmly, *but Mr. Lincoln has no such foot as George the Third.* A man of amiable disposition in private, exemplary in his domestic habits, his obstinacy in all that related to his kingly office, amounted to a mental disease. And of all his deep-rooted resolutions, that to keep America in subjection is said to have been his strongest propensity; during the contest his whole soul was full of what he termed the "preservation of the empire." Rather than quit his hold over the provinces, or do what he called "submitting to be trampled on by his enemies," he threatened to abdicate. This was the kind of antagonist our ancestors had to struggle with. Not much hope of deliverance from Indians, tories, negroes and redcoats while that old gentleman lived. And yet our forefathers had the faith to believe that the right would, in the end, prevail, and plucked the flowers of hope from the very jaws of despair. What is there in our condition as gloomy, as terrible, as protracted, as the long and dreary wilderness through which they marched to freedom and independence?

THE INAUGURAL.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 8.

Another Emperor, ABRAHAM the First of that name, issues his manifesto. His "inaugural" will be found in another place. It reads like the tail of some old sermon; and seems to have no particular meaning of any kind. At least if any meaning lurks in it, we fail to perceive it. One statement will sound somewhat strange to many; namely, that the reason why the South went to war was "rather than let the nation survive."

The whole affair presents a singular contrast to the French Emperor's address to his Chambers. The latter is at least the utterance of a rational and educated ruler to a civilized community—the former is a harangue eminently fit to be made by ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the crazy mobs who were parading on that day through every street in the North.

THE SOUTH IMPERILED BY ITS OWN ARMIES.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 3.

The Southern character embodies every element of military superiority; a highly developed physique; moral and physical courage; expert horsemanship; skill with firearms, and all the higher chivalric and martial qualities. But it also embraces an element which seriously impairs the whole. *There are no men in the world so ill-adapted to discipline, or who are so restive under its exercise.*

We are now suffering the evil effects of this trait of character. Reverses in the field, and trials to the cause, speedily develop all the worst evils which result from the want of thorough discipline. The primary cause of the temporary adversity which, for the moment, overhangs us, is the absence of that high military discipline which is so necessary to the efficiency of great armies. This absence of discipline is not chargeable to our commanders, or to officers of the higher grades; but it results from the principle upon which the military forces of the Confederacy were organized in the first instance.

Many facts might be adduced to show the absence of discipline in the Confederate armies; and many instances given of the evil to the military service and to the cause itself resulting therefrom. In some large districts of country the effects of this condition of things is mournful. The evil is observable chiefly in the cavalry; and the damage suffered by the country is very serious. *There is even danger that large districts of country may be subjugated by our own straggling and undisciplined troops, and their inhabitants reduced to prefer despotism in any shape, even from the hands of the Yankees, rather than endure the wrongs, outrages and insults habitually inflicted upon them by this class of our own troops.*

The want of troops is a serious one; but yet we are inclined to think that more strength could be imparted to our military force, and more confidence inspired in our people, by improving the discipline of the army, than can result from any of the laws now maturing designed to augment the numbers we have in the field.

THE POLICY OF ARMING NEGROES.

From the Richmond Whig, March 9.

We presume that the question of employing negroes as soldiers is definitely settled. The votes of the Senators from Virginia may be regarded as securing the affirmative result which has been reached. For thus yielding to the notorious public opinion of the State, as represented through the Legislature, we presume we ought to thank our Senators, and, of this little debt of gratitude, Mr. HUNTER, of course, is entitled to a share. But if we have to thank Mr. HUNTER for voting in favor of the measure, what does he deserve for speaking against it? We have no wish to censure him; yet, we must say that, when he made up his mind to bow to the opinion of his State, sacrificing his own convictions, it would have been at least graceful in him to cast a silent vote. Many favors are robbed of their merit by the manner in which they are conferred, and this is precisely the kind of favor that Mr. HUNTER has bestowed on the people of Virginia. He will consent to vote as they desire, but not without telling them that, while he is peculiarly wise, they are particularly stupid, and that the measure on which they calculate for their salvation, is a measure which may prove their ruin: which is not very complimentary to the public of Virginia. It is true, but then the public of Virginia have the indisputable right of thinking of their Senator very much as their Senator seems to think of them.

Mr. HUNTER says that when we left the old Government he thought we were forever rid of this slavery agitation, from which it is to be inferred that he accuses the friends of the "negro" measure of reviving the slavery agitation. Does Mr. HUNTER suppose that so vast an interest as that involved in a slave population of four millions is never to be the subject of legislation? Is every man who proposes to do something in regard to the negroes to be denounced as a slavery agitator? Or is it only discussion that is to be censured as agitation? If so, Mr. HUNTER might have averted the agitation by closing his lips, and yielding gracefully to the undoubted wishes of his constituents. Mr. HUNTER says that the power to arm the slaves involves the power to emancipate. And why? Does the power to impress property involve the power to plunder? Does the right to take private property for public use involve the right to take the property of the citizen arbitrarily and without compensation? If the Government has a right to take horses or other property for military purposes, why has it not the right to take slaves for military purposes. But Mr. HUNTER says that to do so would be an abandonment of the ground on which we seceded from the old Union. And why? Is it because slavery was the proximate cause of secession? Well, suppose that any other kind of property had been the object of attack—suppose, for instance, the North had wanted to confiscate our cotton, and we had gone to war in consequence, would we thereby debar ourselves from clothing our soldiers, or even from burning up the cotton to prevent it from falling into the enemy's hands. Suppose the North had wanted to seize our bacon and corn; should we be inconsistent in feeding the army on bacon and corn? Suppose the North had wanted to take away our horses, should we be giving up the contest by organizing a cavalry force? Is slave property more sacred than any other kind of property? Are slave-owners to be freed from the obligations imposed on all other proprietors? Do we support the cause by putting a negro in a ditch with a spade in his hand and give up the cause by putting the negro in a trench with a musket on his shoulder? With all due respect to Mr. HUNTER, his argument is an absurdity.

But, says Mr. HUNTER, if we are right in adopting this measure, we were wrong in denying to the old Government the right to interfere with slavery. Which is as much as to say that if a man is right in spending his money, he is wrong in resisting an attempt to plunder him of it. In addition, Mr. HUNTER convicts the Southern public of inconsistency, in supporting a measure which may involve a partial emancipation, as a boon to the faithful and valiant negro soldier, when the same Southern public had contended that slavery was the best and most desirable condition for the negro. There is really no inconsistency in this; because the question would not be what we might think on the subject of emancipation, but what the negro thinks. If he would fight better for being told that he is to be freed, it is of not the slightest consequence whether his freedom thus acquired would be a benefit or an injury to him—of no consequence, we mean, from Mr. HUNTER's point of view. But what shall we say for our Senator's consistency when, after asserting the sincerity of his own previous declarations on the subject, he tells us that negroes who are made soldiers must also be made free; that "there is something in the human heart and head that tells us it must be so." And what is there in Mr. HUNTER's heart and head that tells him so? Is it that he confesses to himself that there is something in the idea of freedom which will make the negro fight, and something in fighting which makes him deserve freedom? Some people say that negroes think freedom a boon, and will fight better for it. These people are inconsistent. Mr. HUNTER has something in his heart and head that tells him that freedom is a boon to the negro, and he is not only very consistent now, but was very sincere when he declared slavery to be the negro's best condition.

As to the other arguments against the measure which Mr. HUNTER makes use of, we shall not attempt to refute them. They may possibly be good, but the Senate and the public do not think them good. Nor does Gen. LEE, who is a very tolerable judge of military affairs. We do not assume that the measure will accomplish all that is claimed for it. In fact, in the present condition of political science, the wisest statesman cannot foresee the effect of any important measure. But there is no reason to think that Mr. HUNTER is wiser than the rest of us; wiser than the majority of Congress, wiser than the President, wiser than Gen. LEE, wiser than the Legislature of Virginia, wiser than the people of this State, wiser than the people of the Confederate States.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 9.

The bill to take negroes and turn them into soldiers has passed the Senate by a majority of two. The Virginia Senators complied with the instructions of their State Legislature, and voted for the measure, though disapproving of its principle, not convinced of its necessity, and more than doubtful of its policy. Mr. HUNTER, whose thorough knowledge of the country, whose devoted patriotism, and acquaintance with the negro character, entitle his words to a respectful hearing, took occasion while voting for the bill, to record his solemn protest. Mr. WIGFALL, in a speech of great power, opposed the measure to the last. The reasoning of these gentlemen is strong, and indeed cannot be answered by argument. It can be answered only by the imperious demand of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, whose behests must now overbear every consideration of civilized social policy.

The Government, then, has got its bill. Gen. LEE has power to fill up his ranks with the material which he demanded, and which, in the absence of a sufficiency of white men, he believes he can make efficient troops. He will see, from the earnest protests of some of the best Southern statesmen, how reluctantly the measure has been wrung out of Congress by military necessity alone, and by *his* declaration of that necessity. He undertakes, indeed, a great responsibility; but, having got the power, we trust he will use it with energy and success. If he will but beat back the Yankee invaders, the country will gladly forgive any shock given to its traditional policy or social system. Let us be free of our enemy, and let negro labor and the negro race find their level afterwards, as best they may.

ENGLAND'S ANTIPATHY TO PEACE—A SETTLEMENT WITH HER HEREAFTER.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 9.

The momentary gloom and depression which fell upon the people of England at the news of a "Peace Conference"—the alarm and dismay which seized upon the Liverpool and Manchester Exchange, when it was for a while believed that the Federals and Confederates were about to put an end to their mutual cutting of throats, seem to be considerably allayed. They think now that they see a fair prospect of the war going on until both parties are utterly exhausted and desolated; until the pride and prosperity of the Republic, which they feared and hated, shall have been buried deep under its ruins; until the failure of democratic institutions shall have been fully demonstrated, and the great free country of the West, instead of an example, shall have become a warning to the liberals and reformers of Europe. The *Times*, after a moment of alarm, is cheered again; says that "thus far, there has not been the least sign of any real movement in the direction of peace;" and that the Southern dream of a powerful Confederacy amounts almost to a monomania. Happy and providential monomania! Most auspicious to the true interests of civilization; that is to the interests of oligarchical government, and the right divine of anointed kings. So the *Times* can bid its readers be of good cheer, for the "war must rage on." The *Army and Navy Gazette* pronounces its opinion that this attempted peace negotiation only "makes the boundary line between the belligerents broader and deeper, and renders peace, it *fears*, impossible." So also the London *Globe* perceives that the war is now entering on a new term, in which both sides are more determined than ever to leave everything to the arbitrament of the sword. Accordingly, the capitalists, who have formed companies for the production of cotton in India, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, may go ahead. Dr. LIVINGSTON's plans of cotton colonies on the African river Zambezi will have a new chance. The shipbuilders of England may turn out more fleets of clippers; for Confederate cruizers will still chase the Yankee commerce from the seas; and underwriters will insure nothing that flies the Stars and Stripes.

"Nations," says ALISON, "have no future State;" and therefore retribution for their wrong doing comes to them in this world. And if ever nation earned stern and crushing retribution for meanness, treachery and cruelty in all its dealings with its neighbors, then surely the vengeance of Heaven upon England is due, and overdue. Her sole national policy, her single hope of attaining predominant wealth and prosperity for herself, lies in stirring up wars between other Powers, and stimulating and exasperating those wars to the uttermost extremities of bloodshed and horror. She it was that sowed the seeds and carefully cultivated the growth of the troubles upon this continent, by the assiduous use of that powerful influence which her public opinion and periodical press gave her over the whole domain of our language and literature. English popular books, and the whole tribe of the Reviews have had during all those years four times as many readers in America as they had in England. "Look," says EMERSON, of Boston, "look what books fill our shelves. All our philosophy, poetry, history, morals, criticism, is English criticism, morals and philosophy;" and Mr. EMERSON mentions that circumstance, not with regret, but with a kind of servile exultation. Now those who bring their books from abroad, import their opinions; and this is what the providers of British popular literature knew full well. They always felt that they were writing for our instruction, and judiciously calculated their lessons for such interesting pupils. But if there was any special point, more than another, to which they directed all their efforts for many years, it was to stimulate the rage of abolition, to make the breach even wider and deeper between North and South, and make sure, sooner or later, of the outburst of this sanguinary conflict, which they now watch with a natural pride and pleasure, fearful only lest it subside before it has brought about the end they always had in view—the overthrow of American liberty and American prosperity.

We have also seen of late how prudently England has intrigued to involve France in a war upon this continent on the subject of Mexico. If she could only see France plunging into the fray, and a new and more devastating war enkindled, in which Mexico, the Federal States, the Confederacy and France, all together, should be precipitated each upon the other in a deadly wrestle for life and death—there would be a glorious *melée!* She would carry freight for them all under her peaceful Union Jack! She would manufacture for them no end of ordnance and quartermasters' stores; she would build fast steam cruisers for any or all to sink and burn each other's merchantmen, and so clear the ocean of the whole of them from pole to pole. So should British influence at last cover the whole earth, as the waters cover the sea. With this view, after at first urging France upon the Mexican expedition, and even engaging to join in it, she dexterously withdrew from it at the last moment. With this view her ministerial press has been striving to exasperate the North by stories of supposed French designs upon the Northwestern States of Mexico, which she is represented as claiming for herself in order to found a powerful French colony on the Pacific, next door to California. If this promising quarrel come to maturity and bear fruit, as the British Government hopes, then the fat and prosperous Englishman, reading his newspaper every morning at breakfast, will gloat over narratives of those two navies of which alone England has any apprehension, burning and sinking each other without any other trouble or expense to him—of French cuirassed frigates and Yankee monitors testing their respective qualities and establishing the laws of penetration and of resistance to their own mutual destruction, but to the great profit of science, while every harbor, from Galveston to Portland, will hear the thunders of bombardment and the crash of shattered navies, and the shriek of mangled, drowning men. And in all this the Briton will have the comfortable thought that he cares not which combatant goes to the bottom. And if it should happen that this continent is to shake under the tramp of new armies—Confederate, Mexican, French, Yankee—to him it is all one who is slain, provided they slay one another equally and indiscriminately, for the Englishman, we know, "loves fair play."

Such is the whole scheme of policy of our "Anglo Saxon" brethren across the Atlantic; and it may serve to explain that nervous apprehension and gloomy concern which depressed the spirits of that amiable people when they imagined the Federals and Confederates were about to make up their quarrel before it had fully carved out the designs of the British Providence. Sooner or later the intensely mean selfishness of such a National policy will meet its reward. The bitter hatred which that country has kindled against herself in every European Nation will one day flame out against her in a storm of vengeance; and now on the Western Continent also she has scattered the dragon's teeth; she has sown the wind; and so surely as "sorrow tracketh crime" she shall reap her harvest.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. VIOLIE REINBOLD, of No. 242 Third-street, was accidentally shot in the breast and almost instantly killed while loading a pistol.

COL. BAKER'S OPERATIONS.

An Immense Trap Sprung and Nearly a Regiment of Bounty-Jumpers Caught.

Twenty-seven Bounty-Brokers Sent to Fort Lafayette.

THE BITERS BITTEN.

Thieves, Murderers, Bounty-Jumpers and Felons Generally in the Gang.

They are to be put in the Front Rank in the Next Battle.

Col. Baker's Trophies—Skeleton Keys, Watches, Jewelry and Jimmies.

The Special Agency of the War Department had been established in this city but a short time before Col. BAKER discovered that he was in the midst of the greatest and most audacious band of robbers, murderers, and felons generally, that ever disgraced a civilized community. He found nearly a thousand bounty-brokers; distributed throughout New-York and Brooklyn, with agencies throughout the country; and on extending his investigations he became aware of the presence in this city of more than ten thousand deserters, nearly every one of whom was a tool of the bounty-brokers. These persons were the offscourings of the city's slums, old prison birds, graduates from the city institutions on Blackwell's Island, and Tombs "repeaters."

Finding himself in the midst of such a gang of villains, and having become the object of their special attention; meeting them in the path of his detectives everywhere, to his great annoyance, Col. BAKER soon saw clearly that if he would reach the men whom he sought, he must clean out their satellites. And accordingly he resolved to do this. But how? Their name was legion, and his deputies were but few, and were watched. Stratagem naturally suggested itself to the Colonel's mind; and at length, after concocting an ingenious yet very simple plan, he submitted it to the heads of the War Department, and had the gratification of seeing it promptly approved.

He required, first, the services of several trustworthy army officers, and these were given him; secondly, the pecuniary means, and these were furnished in abundance; thirdly, that a fort or other safe place for keeping his prisoners should be given him, and Fort Lafayette was put at his disposal. The War Department, in short, bade him draw his requisitions for whatever might seem necessary, and assured him of its complete sympathy and active aid.

Thus prepared, the Colonel leased the Odd Fellows' Hall building, in Hoboken, and opened a recruiting office in the basement thereof. He employed Col. ILLGES, of the regular army, as a mustering-officer, and revealed his plan to that gentleman, as he did also to Lieut. RIFE, of the Sixth United States Infantry, to whom he gave command of the recruiting office guard. These officers, on first hearing of the stupendous fraud in which they were required to participate, remonstrated; but upon being assured that no trick was to be played on any honest man, and that the service was imperatively demanded of them by their country, they reluctantly consented to act, though they would much rather have been ordered to storm a fort or meet foes on the open field.

Having opened his recruiting office, Col. BAKER employed men whose good will he had purchased, and sent them abroad among the dens in Houston-street, in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, in Mackerelville, indeed everywhere, with instructions to advertise among the bounty-jumpers the opening, in Hoboken, of what deserters call a "perfect gut"—or a bounty-broker's recruiting office, where heavy bounties are paid and the guards are understood to be corrupt and ready to accept any trivial bribe. It was the understanding between Col. BAKER and Lieut. RIFE that for two or three days, or as long as might seem necessary, the Hoboken recruiting office was to be, in the terse language of the thieves, "a gut" Indeed, and therefore nearly every recruit that was enlisted on the first, second and third days was handsomely paid by the recruiting officer and let off by the guard for a song. The news spread like fire on a prairie; and before the close of the first week's operations, the office was besieged and almost overrun by bounty-jumpers from New-York and elsewhere, who, having seen their fellows go out in the morning penniless, and return to their haunts in the city at night with great rolls of Treasury notes, were eager to try their luck. Having sufficiently advertised this model bounty-jumperage, Col. BAKER ordered his subordinates to go to work in earnest; and early on Monday morning last the recruiting-office in Odd Fellows' Hall commenced a legitimate business. The highest bounties were paid, of course, and the recruiting officers' efforts were crowned with abundant success until Thursday, when the bounty-jumpers, observing that familiar faces were nowhere to be seen, began to suspect their fellows of treachery; and one of their number, keener than his accomplices, found his way to the rear of the building, and on his return to his confederates, reported that there were no footprints leading from Odd Fellows' Hall, and that the hundreds of their fellows who had entered that recruiting office during the week were probably caged beyond the possibility of escape. In short, they had been sold! This proved to be the literal truth.

Men whom Col. BAKER had employed to circulate among the outside crowd lost no time in acquainting him with the fact that the trap had been discovered, and it at once became evident that the field must be abandoned with only a half of the fruit gathered. He had hoped to secure at least a thousand, and possibly two thousand deserters; and now the bounty-brokers were the only game that was left him. These were in ignorance up to Friday morning, and as they appeared at the recruiting-office and notified the officer in charge of their readiness to settle, that officer, familiarly clapping his hand on their shoulders, requested them to wait awhile at the ferry. Thither the bounty-brokers went: but they were not aware that when the recruiting officer touched them so jauntily on the shoulder he left a chalk mark, which attracted the attention of certain detective officers at the ferry gates. These officers politely invited the chalk-marked brokers to accompany them to a hotel near the ferry-house; and no sooner had one of the knights of chalk passed the threshold of the room than he found himself in irons. Twenty-seven were ironed on Friday, and made ready on Saturday for an involuntary voyage to Fort Lafayette.

The Odd Fellows' Hall recruiting office was in a basement on Washington-street. Here the recruit entered and made the preliminary arrangements with a broker, and then, passing through a narrow entry, he appeared before the surgeon; thence he went on to the mustering officer, in another room, and thence he was taken up a spiral staircase to the great hall. Here, on entering, he saw an ordinary guard of soldiery; but the later recruits, particular those that enlisted on Wednesday and Thursday, discovered a large hall, the curtains of which were drawn, and every window and door of which was guarded by soldiers who were armed to the teeth. No man saw or suspected the existence of a soldier until he entered the hall. Not even the meager guard on the street dreamed that a hundred and fifty veterans were in the great hall on Friday morning—for the soldiers had been taken to Hoboken in the small hours of the night, and passed in by the guard in disguise.

Yesterday, the office was closed, and the captures footed up between 500 and 600 bounty-jumpers, and twenty-seven bounty-brokers; the jumpers all bagged, and sworn into the service of the United States, and the brokers ironed, and ready for transportation to the Old Capitol Prison. In pursuance of Col. BAKER's plans, Gen. DIX had cleared Fort Lafayette, and sent its inmates off to Fort Warren and Fort Delaware, and at nightfall the Colonel was notified that he was master of the diamond fort, and that it was ready for the accommodation of his prisoners. Capt. SLAYBACK, of the steamer *Virginia Seymour*, was employed to take the precious gang to the fort last night. It is understood that these new recruits are to be held at Fort Lafayette until the next transport goes out for City Point, and then they are to be forwarded to Gen. GRANT, with the special request that he will put them in the front rank in the first battle.

Among the bounty-brokers who are under arrest are DENNIS SULLIVAN, who was tried, long ago, for the killing of THOMAS BURNS, of the First Ward, and one MCANNALLY, a convict who recently escaped from the Sing Sing prison, together with other felons; and among the bounty-jumpers is nearly one-half of an up-town fire company. The articles which Col. BAKER seized in the possession of these fellows form quite a museum of trophies, and embrace gold and silver-watches, cases and chains, rings, breastpins, jewelry of every variety, brilliant and costly diamonds, dirks, jimmies, skeleton keys, revolvers, and poniards;—briefly, everything that might be expected to be found in the possession of a sporting-man, housebreaker or footpad.

It may be said that the class of persons whom Col. BAKER has thus trapped into enlistment are not precisely the men that are wanted in the army; but if this is true, it is also quite true that they are not needed here, and that Col. BAKER has done the city a signal service in ridding it of their presence. That they may never return will be the ardent hope of many citizens.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, HOBOKEN.

Late last night our reporter visited the Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, where some two hundred of the bounty-jumpers, and twenty-seven bounty-brokers are held. They are manacled two and two, and under guard of about one hundred volunteers, in command of Lieut. J. B. RIFE, United States Infantry. The prisoners, generally speaking, are, in point of *physique*, excellent material for soldiers; but the majority of them are as a hard a looking crowd as could be picked out of this city. No man of ordinary observation could fail to recognize the features of the thief, the lowering visage, the hang-dog look, the eye shrinking away from observation, the low-browed, cut-purse, well-dressed, well-fed, sleek and ruffianly.

Some fifty of them have been recognized as the dissipated sons of respectable and wealthy parents in this city, who were under the idea that all they had to do was to walk over to Hoboken, pocket the bounty and come back to the city at night; but they counted once too often without their host. A number of them have been already recognized as deserters, who had come home on furlough and forgot to return. It is well understood that some of these fellows have jumped the bounty no less than twenty-five times—the lowest that any of them have taken it being three or four times.

They did not appear to be very deeply affected by their situation; surprise—astonishment—at being caught in the trap appearing to be the predominant feeling. Some of them were smoking, some joking, others sleeping; but whenever they were spoken to they all strongly protested their innocence. They appeared to be all ages; some of them boys—at least in appearance—others gray-haired men. They heaped curses unsparingly on the bounty-brokers, whom they blame for deluding them to their ruin. Those brokers seemed to be accorded the privilege of free hands, while their dupes were manacled, which they scarcely deserved.

Among the articles taken from them when arrested were $2,000 in greenbacks, obscene pictures, knives, different kinds of keys, including master-keys, besides a number of empty pocket-books.

As a proof that some of them are deserters, our reporter, in conversing with them, heard a knot of them remark, "Well, let them send us back to our regiment—that's all we want." Others asked with well-feigned innocence, "When will they let us have our bounty?"

One thing certain, Odd Fellows' Hall has not had such a gathering of "odd fellows" within its walls before. It was expected that they would be sent sometime last night to Fort Lafayette. It is possible there may be some few innocent individuals among them. Several of them said that all they wanted was a fair hearing, to prove their innocence. It is presumed that Col. BAKER, whose zeal has not outrun either his judgment or discretion, and whose duty to the public has not destroyed his duty to justice, will afford them a hearing. One of them has impressed every man as being innocent—a refugee from Savannah, who has been in this city only about a week, and whose lungs are almost gone. He has documents with him which, of course, the authorities will examine.

Arrests at the Provost-Marshal's Office of the Second District, by Col. Baker.

The Provost-Marshal's office of the Second District, No. 26 Grand-street, E. D., has been the scene of great excitement during the last few days, in consequence of the arrest of the leading officials there by Col. BAKER's men.

The first arrest made was that of a clerk named WALTER H. HOLMES, who was sent to the Old Capitol Prison, Washington. The charges against him are understood to have been in connection with the enrollment list, with which he tampered in the way of omitting enrolled names for a consideration. HOLMES is understood to have turned State's evidence, in consequence of which the following gentlemen have been arrested by order of Col. BAKER:

A. W. NATHANS, who keeps an office in City Hall-place, New-York, and who has acted as interpreter and broker in the Second District office. So far as heard, the charge against him is that he has made a great deal of money in his business, he having recently boasted that he was worth $20,000. On the day of his arrest the Kings County Bounty Committee gave him drafts to the amount of $28,000 for money he had paid to recruits, but these drafts were stopped when his arrest was made known. He is a German, and speaks several languages.

Dr. GEORGE S. WOODMAN was notified to appear at the Astor House, and promptly obeyed. He has not since returned to his duties, and it is believed that he is still in durance at this hotel. Dr. WOODMAN stands high in the estimation of all who have had business with him, and his arrest has produced profound sorrow among all classes.

Capt. S. W. WALDRON, Provost-Marshal, also was summoned before Col. BAKER, but he has since returned to his office. Capt. WALDRON is a young man of energy and popularity. After serving faithfully in the army, he received this office as a tribute to his worth.

OUTSIDE ARRESTS.

MAURICE MURPHY, a broker, residing corner South Third and Seventh streets, E. D., was also arrested, and discharged, it is reported, on the payment of $250 at the Astor House. JOSEPH C. CHAPMAN, residing at No. 82 South Fourth-street, was also arrested, it is said, and discharged on the payment of $400 at the Astor House.

ANOTHER ARREST.

GEORGE H. SITTERLY, an *attaché* of the Second District Provost-Marshal's Office, was arrested yesterday forenoon by two of Col. BAKER's men, while he was on his way to the County Treasurer's Office with a large amount of county bonds, stated to be about $30,000. It is not known what disposition has been made of him.

The Coming Draft.

There is no doubt whatever that a draft for about 13,000 men will take place in this city on Wednesday next. The various Provost-Marshals are busily employed in preparing the necessary ballots, and at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning the wheel will be set in motion.

The names and locations of the offices of the Provost-Marshals of the city districts are as follows:

Fourth District—Capt. J. B. ERHARDT, No. 174 Hudson-street.

Fifth District—Capt. H. P. WEST, No. 428 Broome-street.

Sixth District—Capt. C. R. COSTER, No. 185 Fourth-avenue.

Seventh District—Capt. F. C. WAGNER, No. 185 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. B. F. MANIERRE, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. WILLIAM DUNNING, corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street.

In the meantime the County Volunteer Committee continue to enlist daily about 150 men, and will keep up the recruiting of volunteers to the latest moment.

Substitutes and the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 10, 1865.

Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to stimulate recruiting in this city and the provisions of the new State Bounty law, about one quarter of our quota is filled and a draft is ordered for the deficiency. The law not only recognizes the right to furnish a substitute, but renders State aid in doing so. Still there has been no time since the beginning of the war when there were fewer substitutes in proportion to the number of volunteers enlisting than at the present.

There are two or three reasons for it. First, there has been so much outrageous swindling in the business that the word "substitute," however used, is becoming associated with meanness, and all transactions between parties with a view to procure or furnish a substitute are considered dishonorable, to say the least. Then the efforts to break up the entire brokerage system, and the inconvenience to which the principal is subjected in procuring a substitute, by being obliged to present the recruit in person, all have a tendency to operate against recruiting. While everything was being done, perhaps, that could be for the volunteer, no arrangements were made for paying the substitute, (or principal, which is all the same,) according to sec. 6 of the new State bounty law. We know that the principal is entitled to the same bounty as a volunteer for the same period, and, had arrangements been made to pay the principal cash on delivery or State scrip, fully one-third more men would have been enlisted to the credit of the county, and in all probability a draft avoided. A. H.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold.....	192	500	Reading R.........	109
130,000	do.........	192⅛	300	do.........	108¾
10,000	do.........b3	192⅛	100	do.........	109⅛
190,000	do.........b3	192	500	do.........s10	109
20,000	do.........	191⅞	200	do.........	109¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.		800	M. S. & N. I.........	66¼
	Old issue......	111⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.........	100
20,000	O. & M. Cer. s3	27⅜	600	do.........	100¼
400	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	106	200	do.........	100⅛
100	do.........	106	100	do.........b3	100⅜
500	do.........s30	106	100	do.........s10	100⅛
100	do.........	106⅛	100	do.........s10	100
100	Erie Railway...s5	64⅜	200	do.........s3	100¼
200	do.........	64⅝	500	do.........	100¼
300	do.........s3	64¾	500	do.........s3	100⅜
100	do.........	64⅝	50	do.........	100¼
500	do.........s5	64⅞	100	Ch. & N W. Pr.....	61¼
1800	do.........	64¾	600	do.........	61¼
100	do.........b3	64⅞	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	91⅛
100	do.........b3	65	100	do.........s10	91
100	Hudson R. R....s10	111⅛	100	Cen. Coal Co. b10	64
500	do.........	111½	600	Cum. Coal.........	71¼
200	do.........s3	111⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co..b3	78
100	do.........s10	111¼			

Stocks firm, Gold firm on call; sales of Gold after call at 190¾; at close of report stood at 190⅞.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 11—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—W. Williams, New-York; M. Franklin, E. Hulman, G. Warden, Mr. Jackson, H. A. Johnson, G. F. Lovell, New-York; N. Hurst, John Wood, Henry A. Thomas, California; Miss Street, Joseph Ayers, Francisco Dela Billa and daughter, Havana; John Jackson and lady, Mrs. Street and 4 children, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. Chapman, with others in the steerage.

MARCH 11—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—Mrs and Miss Steele, G. Mathue, A. V. Raley, W. E. Broderick, G. Boutillier, Thos. Windle and wife, Capt. Holmes and son, M. Caswell, Miss Winchester, M. Kirchner, Moses Hart, John Read, Miss Forsyth, Miss Griffith, Carlos E. Alboleda, E. Mosquera, Master Thos. Davis, Miss Emma Davis, G. H. Davison, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Mme. Levinson, E. Block, Miss Sarah Tully, Mrs. Adolphus, Mrs. A. E. Barnes, Wm. Law, Wm. E. Huntis, Frank Rutherford, Z. Taylor, Chris E. M. Gerrand, Miss M. Moore, Wm. Wilson, Pierre Burnstant, Joseph Esponson, Col. A. D. Pratt, Joseph Leach, Chas. H. Law, Miss Rachel Kline, C. V. Hodgland, George J. Pierce and lady, H. Wilson, Daniel Murphy, James Huggins and friend, Mr. Shapley, Joseph Fawcan, Wm. Caldwell, Chas. E. Heath, Miss Charlotte Heiry, Rosalie Block.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 17 | Sun sets..... 6 03 | Moon sets.. 6 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 25 | Gov. Island.. 8 14 | Hell Gate.. 9 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Port-au-Prince, Curtis, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Merrimack, Merriman, New-Orleans, U. S. Quartermaster; Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers John R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell & Co; Falconer, Aldrich, Baltimore, E. Bynner; E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia; Grenada, Baxter, Beaufort, A. Leary; Chase, Rogers, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew.

Ships Fortuna, (Br.,) Wolff, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Conqueror, Boutelle, Pensacola, Welsh & Carver; W. F. Storer, Storer, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Mary Scofield, (Br.,) McDonald, Matamoras, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Rambler, (Br.,) McKenzie, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norson.

Brigs John Shay, Wicks, Beaufort, A. Abbott; Springbok, (Br.,) Smith, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Gardiner, (Port.,) ——, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Co.; Alice, Franklin, (Br.,) Brown, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Chimborazo, Warren, Trinidad, Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.; Avoseta, (Br.,) Ingraham, Vera Cruz, McColl & Frith; Scotland, (Br.,) Francis, Barbados, E. T. Smith.

Schooners Hannah Ann, Beebe, Norwalk, M. Briggs & Co.; Typhoon, Smith, Philadelphia, J. M. McKee; C. S. Grove, McKee, Philadelphia, ——; Frank Walter, Ellis, Beaufort, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Ann, Murphy, Fall River, B. S. Rackett & Son; Dart, Johnson, Stamford, ——; Minnie Kinne, Parsons, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; John Warren, Logier, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. B. Wheaton, Little, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Fred. Hall, Ingraham, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; D. Talbot, Packard, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Fredonia, (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Col. Allen, Smith, Georgetown, H. W. Loud & Co.; Nautilus, Davis, Alexandria, Pierson & Collins; N. W. Smith, Tooker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jemima & Harriet, Tilton, Chincoteague, B. C. Harvey; Ontario, Dodge, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; M. Van Name, Van Name, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. H. Brooks, Terry, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; E. A. Anderson, Palmer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Valena, Wilsey, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. P. King, Smith, Port Royal, S. Kenny; R. Borden, Borden, Washington, S. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steam transport Ajax, Carpenter, Hilton Head, S. C., Feb. 7, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had heavy weather off Cape Hatteras. Saw bark Nonpareil, for Port Royal, going in. 7th, 3 P. M., passed steamer Ashland, with troops, bound N.

U. S. steam transport Creole, Robinson, Fort Delaware, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Ariel, Jones, City Point, via Fortress Monroe 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Uncas, Fargo, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., in ballast to the Sanitary Commission.

Ship Magenta, (of Boston,) Janvien, Shanghai Sept. 16, from Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 26, Hong Kong Nov. 5, Canton Nov. 11, Singapore Dec. 2, St. Helena Jan. 26, with teas, etc., to Cary & Co.

Bark St. Ursula, (of Barbados,) Lanfare, Rio Janeiro Jan. 19, with coffee to Pendergast, Bro. & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Demerara Feb. 17, with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Nepisequit, (of London,) Rich, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Jane Brundage, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fitzpatrick, Zaza 22 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Anne Bell, (of St. John, N. F.,) Taylor, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Sld. in co. with brig Milo, for New-York.

Brig Our Maggie, (of Barrington, N. S.,) Wilson, East Harbor, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Louis Mariani, Akin, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Eunice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Monroe, Nassau, N. P., 8 ds., with molasses, cotton, etc., to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Ida Bellatone, Fitchett, Savannah 16 ds., with 270 bales cotton to Simeon Draper.

Schr. Minewa, Crossman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. C. A. Fansworth, (of Barbados,) Crowell, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 8 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Walter Raleigh, Nickerson, New-Orleans 28 ds., with cotton, tar, etc., to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Chevoit, Cole, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

BELOW—Brig Paragon, from Cardenas.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamers New-York, (Brem.,) Meteor, Saxon, City of Port-au-Prince, Pennsylvania, Edinburgh, New-York, Relief, E. C. Knight, Fung Shuey.

Bark Isabella.

Brigs Ocean Bell, Celestina, T. H. C. A. Pitt, Gazelle.

Schooners Emily Haight, Ella F. Cromwell, H. Applegate, Henry Hobert, Pilot Bird, S. Scranton, Wild Rose, Napoleon, Globe.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 11.—Arr. bark Alice, Tarlton, Surinam Feb. 18.

Sld. brig Fred. Wording, from Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Active—Br. brig, from Matanzas for New-York off the Hole in the Wall, March 3.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 23, bark Ellen Morrison, brigs Irene, Edith Ann, to sail Feb. 25 for New-York; bark Golden Fleece, for do. in 8 days.

At Demerara, Feb. 17, brigs Robert Mowe, ldg.; Frank, (Br.,) just arr. from Halifax.

At Zaza, Feb. 17, barks Ellingwood and Lavina, for New-York in 15 days.

At East Harbor, T. I., March 1, brig Jane Bell, Acker, for New-York in 2 days; schr. ——, for do., ldg.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 219, March 11, 1865.
72, 45, 46, 16, 36, 38, 77, 55, 4, 47, 78, 49, 57.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 220, March 11, 1865.
50, 52, 22, 2, 45, 61, 57, 39, 25, 28, 16, 50, 12.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 119, March 11, 1865.
42, 51, 19, 72, 37, 15, 78, 5, 41, 26, 3, 56, 48.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 120, March 11, 1865.
28, 44, 9, 30, 35, 49, 56, 20, 62, 25, 27, 38, 42.

LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 591, March 11, 1865.
69, 49, 19, 56, 51, 12, 38, 68, 25, 46, 70, 13, 28.

LIBRARY—CLASS No. 592, March 11, 1865.
38, 69, 2, 30, 22, 3, 57, 31, 72, 63, 25, 9, 37.

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